Fifield. Sister Ham-

d are the dead which

Yea, saith the Spirit.

bors : and their works

s: he went home, read

as soon convinced of and

Review; at first he received at last 900 pounds per l for a particular sum. He oney to Murray, saying he o thought so! He was per I do not know a b alth. fact that he was richer, by t the time of his death that n unison with his contemp ard of any external distinctural aversion to any thing A very intimate friend, wh m small beginnings, having conceived his important d by this new distinction. shortly after, he brought the observed, with evident se Gifford, you won't quiz me miz thee! No, let them make shall never call thee any was by no means insensible n; and when the University s before his death, offered to ce; he observed, been gratifying; but now i

SABBATH. rves, " that to keep the Sal the Sabbath of oxen and ass ial manner, to see plays and entertainments, is the Sab but to keep it in surfeiting mbering and wantonness, thi and the devil's holyday."

"The eyes of other ped n us. If all but myself we ther fine houses nor fine furn

M H O M & S



HIBRALD.

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH....G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1827.

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ZION'S HERALD.

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MIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

PASTIME, NO. VI.

Tis sweet to mark the tearful eye, That weeps for sufferings not its own Tis sweet to hear kind friendship's sigh, That tells us, we grieve not alone

"Tis sweet to know when grief we bear, When hope's fond dreams of bliss are flown, here is a heart, that grief doth share, An eye, whose tears drop with our own.

and oh! how sweet how richly blest When racked with sickness, pangs severe, To lean the head on friendship's breast, and breathe our life out sweetly there."

Perhaps there are no words in the New Testament e expressive of the tenderness and sympathy of our rable Saviour, than the 35th verse of the 2d chapof St. John. Jesus wept! It was by no means der-The simplicity, with which the Apostle parrates as, and saw him, she fell down at his feet, saying, ord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not ." When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and to Jove also weeping which came with her, He troaned in his spirit, and said, "Where have ye laid dim?"—They said noto Him, "Lord, come and see"

-Jens wep! * * * * * * It seems the very moment the corse caught the eyes of

Jesus, his whole soul was moved within him. It would and feel himself itamediately at the corse of Lazarus dit, that they may believe that thou has sent me." sight of the corse where the body of Lazarus lay the tender heart of Jesus-which made the Jews claim Behold! how He loved him!" It appears althat Martha and Mary bare uncommon affection It is a heaven like disposition that enes the affections, and extorts the sympathetic tear he misfortunes of a friend. Mankind are ever dance? ect to ills, infirmities and disappointments. Evebreast, at some particular period, experiences sorv and distress. Pains and perplexities are longred plagues of human existence, but sympathy is the m that heals these wounds. If a person, who has Ma precious friend, can find another who will feelgly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh pensated for his loss .- And delightful is the task, afeeling mind, of soothing the painful pillow of the ck -- amusing the thoughts of the unhappy, and alheriful, for they shall obtain mercy.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Agust 29, 1827.

AN ADDRESS TO A CARELESS SINNER. Precions sinner! permit for a moment a feeble, dyman to warn thee. You live in a day that is big future consequences-a day in which the whole istian world seems awake to your eternal, your best rests-a day when heaven and earth are united to their voices, in one loud, solemn and long call, for sinner to turn and live. You live emphatically in spel day; a day when the truths of Christ are hed in their purity and with simplicity. Say, you hear, or will you forbear! The trumpet aldy sounds; and its blast need not be mistaken-it aks plainly, sinner --- it speaks to thec. You have ard it in its most melting tones; you have sat beth its most inviting sounds. Perhaps the soft melof the gospel, sung by your pious mother, has ed you to sleep in infancy. The voice of prayer m a godly father, may have awakened you in the rning. You have sat beneath the droppings of the ctuary from the earliest recollection of life; and that, O what, has been the fruit? What influence has the truths of eternity had upon your wayward mind? ve you felt their importance? Or have you been ring up wrath against the day of wrath, and revtion of the righteous judgment of God? O think, I ech you, think seriously before you go farther. jet, I fear, the faithful minister of Christ has preachyou in vain. The lovely Saviour has called, the Spirit has constantly been striving with your ob-Date heart; but hitherto event he voice of God has been listened to! Will it be always thus? O, no! will not always chide. Your days are passing wiftly away. A day or two, and without repentance our case will be sealed in hopeless misery! Come

sinner. Your vain subterfuges will then fail you-your false hopes will leave you like a vision of the night, that mocks the powers of memory. Soon you must awake in all the reality of eternity! How can you bear the thought! How can you hear the eart-

and endearing in Christ, to abandon the follies of life, servant to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his above. Now, it is not too late—leprosy, 2 Kings v. 6. Now Naaman, captain of the Heaven waits to be gracious, the blood of the bl Heaven waits to be gracious---the blood of the blessed Saviour cries spare....spare....spare another year! master, and honorable because by him the Lord had Tell me, will you turn, or will you wade down to ruin, given deliverance unto Syria; he was also a mighty through all the mercies of God, and seal your own man of valor, but he was e leper, 2 Kings v. 1. In eternal doon? Have pity, have pity on your spirit, our day none seem to be called servants, but these that is destined to live for ever. Can you bear to who live out in families. When it is said, then the dwell with devils and damned spirits---to hear their king of Syria warred against Israel, and took counsel embittered moans--their lamentations---their cries for with his servants, saying, in such and such a place a drop of water to cool their parched tongues? Let shall be my camp, 2 Kings vi. 8, no less than Nathe love, we sympathy of the church and ministers of Jesus, constrain you to take up your cross and follow meant by the title of servants. From this we see that Christ. The judgment day is hastening; it will come and not tarry. How will you then feel,---how will it the title of servant belongs no more to those who do received, and read in the following words, viz:

The committee appointed by a resolve of the board be with you? Can you bear the wrath of the Almighty without mixture of mercy? Can you endure

The committee appointed by a resolve of the board of Trustees, for the purpose of superintending the Ausense that Naaman was a servant to the King is the gusta College during the recess of the board, beg leave eternal burning? If you have any regard for Auture felicity, any love for your own soul, see to it, that your peace is made with God. Whatever you may feel indifferent about, trifle not with time, with the Holy Spirit and the means of grace---trifle not with heaven with hell, or any thing that relates to a future world. Say not, to-morrow; it may find you beyond the limits of time, and far, far from the reach of mercy.

the two afflicted sisters who had lost their broth-The simplicity, with which the Apostle narrates your attention? Is hell inviting? Is there nothing is was not yet come into the town, but was in that ery and eternal pain? What do I see? A storm! a storm, surcharged with the weight of sevenfold thun-despised the poor."—James ii. 5, 6. "But if ye have the with her in the house, and comforted her, when ders and the wrath of an incensed Deity! It rises—respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced ey saw Mary that she rose up hastily, and went out, the heavens gather blackness---it bursts upon the poor dowed her, saying, "She goeth unto the grave to sinner---it hurries him into an eternal world and eep there." Then when Mary was come where Je-sinks him with the damned! He sinks in the liquid flame --- a pool as bottomless as eternity. I hear his groans---be curses the day that gave him birth---he laments --- he weeps the tears of unutterable despair! O

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BEVERIDGE.

may almost see the two sisters bending o'er the took place between two little girls who were school- humility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth mates; one, as you will perceive, has felt the influence grace to the humble. —I Peter v. 5. We trust that engroans emanating from the burdened heart of Je- of the anti-christian principles of Universalism, imbibes—and see his streaming eyes uplifted to heaven, this happy land, the bondage which was in form-this happy and says, "Father I thank thee that be prays and says, "Father I thank thee that has heard me: And I know that thou hearest me parents, who love and fear God. The little Methodist Bilhah to his daughters Rachel and Leah, to be their mast heard me: And I know that thou hearest me parents, who love and fear God. The little Methodist girl is eleven years old, and the Universalist, fourteen. The parents of the younger child heard her speak of that they may believe that thou has sent me."

The parents of the younger child heard her speak of the corse where the body of Lazarus lay speaks of, "art thou called being a servant; care not for it; but if of government. We have already experienced its sisters weeping—and the Jews weeping—touch—leader her to write at thou mayest be made free, use it rather."—1 Cor. vii. good effects in disseminating information relative to in the atlantic cities, where the rather that thou has sent me."

The parents of the younger child heard her speak of the possessor; which bondage Paul speaks of, "art then, and perpetuate the blessings of our happy form where more than 20 per cent. cash payment, or 25 per cent. cash payment, or cordingly, and thus I came in possession of this dia- 21. logue-of which I here send you an exact copy. V. D. M.

in to death also. They mourn their loss—and Jesus so forming a society of young ladies to converse on the nor mistresses, to say to them, "stay here, or go nor mistresses, to say to them, "stay here, or go

s of others—it is a pure stream that swells the tide attend the society to converse on the subject of Uni- hand of the Lord of doing much good; their needy

M. Do you think it will do you any good to learn to

No; nor I do not think it will do any hurt. M. Don't you think you can spend your time in

more profitable manner: I don't think I could .- I would not be a Methodist for the world. I heard a gentleman that used to attend the Methodist meeting, say, that he was very unhappy, and often wished himself "a dog, or a horse, or any thing that had no soul."

M. This is not the case with all. U. I believe it is with the most of them; - I should aling the tortures of the afflicted. Blessed are the be unhappy too, if I believed that I was to be punished for my sins in another world.

M. I should rather be on the safe ride of the question. If Universalism is true, the Methodists will be saved !-- But if Methodism is true, what do you think the Universalists will do?

U. They will be saved.

U. Certainly not: - but still I like the Universalists best! I think that our minister is one of the best men,

M. Don't you think that there is a place of punish. ment for the wicked? U. I don't believe that there is any. I believe that

we are to be punished for our sins in this world. M. The Bible says, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."

U. I believe that this world is hell to the wicked .-Do you think that God is unfeeling? M. No!-But He says, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall

U. If we are punished in another world, I do not

rlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eter-

U. I don't believe that verse; for Buonaparte destroyed a part of the Bible; -we have not got more than half, and we don't know but it was contradicted in the other part.

M. I should think it was a droll Bible, if one part said something, and the other part contradicted it. U. If you will find some verses of scripture to prove your doctrine, I will to prove mine. M. I will endeavor to.

REFLECTIONS.

er, be entreated by one, who already feels the prevsions made on the minds of little children by truth ach of the cold hand of death, to let the terrors of and error. By this little we can tell the meaning of with the intention of still increasing it. He had borne much. What guides are these for our youth? They the heat of ninety summers before any general reforming the still increasing it. digry God, make thee afraid! Let the bowels of the can teach them to dance!-talk Universalism!-dis-Recy of the Son of God move thee, let the goodness believe the Bible, or a part of it, at least;—and that lived. At this time the Lord was pleased to pour his love compet thee, and the parents and children they teach, are all spirit in profusion on the place, but how hard for an love will be enabled to support the institution upon the

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WHO ARE SERVANTS. host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his governor to the president. Thus when our Lord and Saviour took on him human nature, he took on him the form of a servant, yet he was Lord over all. Christian, are you willing to obey his commandments? And he said unto them, the kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them, are called benefactors, but ye shall not be time, and far, far from the reach of mercy.

Tell me, dear sinner, why is it the Bible has nothing it interesting to you? Have you no lot nor part in matter? Why does not the gospel allure you? masters: for one is your Master, even Christ. But in it interesting to you? Have you no lot nor part in the matter? Why does not the gospel allure you? masters: for one is your Master, even Christ. But Has religion, the comfort of man, no charms—has be that is greatest among you, shall be your servant." -St. Matthew xxiii. 10, 11. "The disciple is not above his master: but every one that is perfect, shall be as his master."-Luke vi. 40. "Hearken, my besubject, gives it a peculiar beauty highly illustraof the compassion of the immaculate Jesus. Now
in the cup of the damned? Are you in love with misworld rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love Him? But ye have despised the poor."--James ii. 5, 6. "But if ye have

me, keep my commandments,"—John xiv. 15. Neither was this taught by precept alone but by example too. When Peter and John had prepared the passover our Lord did not refuse to eat with them though they were but poor fishermen, and He the "Wonderful, Counseller, the Mighty God, the Ever-lasting Father, The Prince of Peace."—Isaiah ix 6. "If I then, your Lord and Master; have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet, for I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you."--John xiii. 14, 15. "Likewise, INTERESTING DIALOGUE. ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder, yea, all Ma. Eurron,—The following is a conversation that of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with

Not that he wished servants to be idle and indolent if they could not be masters, or mistresses; but made by letter, from a distance, and the almost daily that they should be free men, or free women. We arrival of students to partake of its benefits; and we their brother. They had doubtless followed their der and mother to the grave before; and now their of young ladies to teach each other to dance! He is a lies;—for they have neither husbands or wives, pamourns with them, for he possessed humanity, and he subject of Universalism!

onld feel for human wo. It is an excellent heart, as a sensible writer, that interests itself in the feel.

W. Shall you attend them?

U. I think I shall;—and I should like to have you and by thus doing they are made instruments in the from it. relatives are assisted by them, while they listen to the cry of the widow, and the fatherless; and it may be College proper, 53; in preparatory department, 45; or of Languages in this College, be, and he hereby is, they did cast in of their abundance: but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living." -Mark xii. 44. M. B.

--- 65 ··· FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

The moon shone brightly; the air was soft and sweet -scarcely a zephyr stirred, and all around exhibited more of the stillness of a house than the open atmosphere. There was to be a prayer-meeting in the neighborhood; I attended, without any impressions more than common on my mind. People that were present had been to a Camp-meeting, and some of them were sanctified by the all cleansing blood. The meeting began with a considerable degree of power and faith: but Satan came also, and tried if possible M. Do you think that it hurts any body to be a Me- to hinder the work. At last I began to feel more and more, that without holiness no man shall see the Lord. Immediately such an agony took hold of me as I am not able to describe. Then I groaned out, in the disquietude of my soul, "Lord if I die, let me die pleading for full sanctification." I felt a gradual sinking away into the arms of my Lord. Never, that I know of, did I feel more abased before God. It seemed as though I was giving up my last mite of self, and the love of the world, and as though I was breathing incessantly after my beloved; when as it were in a moment, such a weight of love filled my whole soul, as is impossible to describe; then I could say, "Lord I am thine, and thou art mine," from the centre of my heart. The meeting closed, and I went home to retire to rest, but this was no sleeping frame; my whole soul was filled so full, I do not know that I could have had more believe it is everlasting punishment.

M. The Bible says, "These shall go away into ever the next morning I had some doubts, and fears; but on fleeing to the Lord, every shadow hurried away, and all fears departed. Now I lived a new life. how sweet every thing went on! I could talk, think, act, all in love.

These lines I have written, because I thought they would be of some use to the people of God, and therefore I give God all the glory.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH. ----FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE DYING MAN'S REQUEST.

Mr. Editor,—I think this a fair specimen of the imsome property, and on this he appeared to fix his mind

going to heaven. How awfully must they feel when yes, my heart is paired, when I see the fearful doom to which you are hastening.

If the Bible be true,...if there be a "God of judgment," the most embittered we awaits the impentent sinner. Your vain subterfuges will then fail you...

PARENTAL LOVE.

going to heaven. How awfully must they feel when old transgressor to change his ways! Though he was present establishment, even after the respectable gentleman, whom you have elected President of the Factory things. When about nine years had elapsed, he, a but his is not all; it will be one can pass! Children, shun the snare of Universalism;—mind what M. says about the "snfe side!"

PARENTAL LOVE. and tell him your father is about leaving this world, and it is his desire that Mr. R—— would pay him for that ox before he goes; and all in silver." One of the Nor is this all; from assurances made by the Treasur-

MISCELLANY.

From the Augusta Herald.

AUGUSTA COLLEGE. At a meeting of the Trustees of Augusta College in the chapel of said College, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1827—A majority of the Trustees appeared and took their seats.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

"A report from the superintending committee was

The committee appointed by a resolve of the board of Trustees, for the purpose of superintending the Auto report : That the prosperity of the College continues to in-

crease, not only in the number of students, and pecuniary resources, but owing to the ability and industry of the professors and tutors, in popularity, also, beyond any thing which could reasonably be expected, greatly exceeding any former examples. It is believed that there is not an institution in the United States, possessing only the same means, that can, in the same length of time, present any thing equal to it. It will tation increases theirs; its usefulness their highest be recollected that in 1322, the Legislature of Kentucky chartered this College, and it was not, until 1826, that the number of students was sufficiently great to require a regular system of rules and laws for their government. At this time the College had but little assistance of a pecuniary nature, except the donation from the Bracken Academy, and the fees for tuition. The exertions of Professor Durbin, during a tour of about nine months, added much to this fund; and not only enabled the Trustees to present a handsome little commencement for a library, of about 1200 volumes of books, but enabled them, also to purchase the exclusive right of ferriage across the Ohio river.

JOHN PAYNE, for the Committee. the exclusive right of ferriage across the Ohio river, from Augusta. This purchase, your committee conmade; it is permanent in its nature, and its value continually increasing. The Trustees have also been enabled to establish a weekly literary, religious and po-litical newspaper; from which your committee confidently hope much advantage will be derived; not onand from the knowledge which will control that regions relative to the institution, where, probation relative to the institution, where, probation relative to the institution, where, probation of such articles of such articles of and from the knowledge which it will convey to disfrom this happy land, the bondage which was in former days, as when Laban gave his maids Zilpah and Bilhah to his daughters Rachel and Leah, to be their maids, who were given away, or disposed of at the will of the possessor; which bondage Paul speaks of, "art thou called being a serent; care not for its daughters as the students may absolutely require, on the best terms such articles can be had from any person or persons whatever. Provided, that no purchases shall be made, except in case of necessity, thou called being a serent; care not for its had a prompt of the possessor; which bondage Paul speaks of, "art thou called being a serent; care not for its had a prompt of the possessor; which bondage Paul speaks of, "art thou called being a serent; care not for its had a prompt of the dissemination of literary, religious, and political information among all classes of society, and a prompt of the best terms such articles of merchandisc as the students may absolutely require, on the best terms such articles can be had from any person or persons whatever. Provided, that no purchases shall be made, except in case of necessity. the College, from the inquiries which are constantly sually purchase their goods.

made by letter, from a distance, and the almost daily "Resolved, That the person appointed as Treasurer only regret that the Trustees did not, at a more early period, pay the proper attention to this important establishir ent. We trust that in future, suitable exer-

The number of students, as reported by the profess- the control of the students themselves. paratory department attached to the College, and un- Resolutions. der the protection and regulation of the board, 41 stu-In this latter department, the rudiments of English education are taught, and from which your rise to enlighten the halls of the College. Of the first and \$12 in the preparatory department in College 98, their places of residence are as follows:—Kentucky, 43; Mississippi, 26: Ohio, 18; Louisiana, 4; Virginia, 4; Indiana, 2; Tennessee, 1. The latter 41

are from Kentucky. Your committee here request the liberty to . present a view of the funds of the institution, together with the probable expenditure annually. It will be recollected that the Legislature of Kentucky authorized the Trustees of Bracken Academy to endow Augusta College, with the proceeds of a fund of \$10,000, to be retained in their hands.

This fund annually will amount to the sum of \$600 Tuition fees for 53 students, (the number now in College proper.) at \$15 per collegiate year, Tuition fees for 45 students. (the number now

in College preparatory,) at \$12 per year, The ferry is leased for 5 years, at the sum of

\$350 per annum,

Making a sum of

Annually arising. The junior preparatory does not produce to the College any revenue. Your committee having contracted with the tutor in that department, that he should receive, as a compensation, the tuition fees, without any responsibility or trouble on the part of the Trustees of the College. To this de-

partment a number of children are sent whose parents are in reduced circumstances, and ill able to pay the tuition. Your committee suggests the propriety of taking this department under particular consideration. Mr. Vincent, the tutor, is, in the opinion of your committee, an able instructor in that depart-

The probable expenses of the College, annually, To the President, The Professor of Mathematics, &c.

The Professor of Languages, Preceptor in preparatory department,

For fuel, making fires, cleaning house, &c.

papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request made for their discontinuance.

WHO ARE SERVANTS.

Who are judgeted to all subscribers until a request of their discontinuance.

"Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves daughters was chosen to deliver the request. Mr. R.—, on hearing it, asked the daughter if her father the indignation of a God! Will you smile---will you seevants to obey, his servants obey." Romans vi. 16. In the sense of the word, we contemplated taking it with him. The money was delivered according to the dying man's request, and the awake! awake! and turn to God.

I beseech you, I entreat you, by all that is lovely and endearing in Christ, to abandon the follies of life, servant to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his." establishment, if proper measures are pursued to ensure its success. And can it be said, that this institution cannot be supported? And will those who are envious of our success, or uninformed, argue that our Professors are destitute of literary acquirements, from the circumstance that their salaries are low, indeed, when compared with those of others? Some may possess a more extensive literary fame, but they do not, probably, possess the same happy facility of communicating their information to others. They do not, probably, pay the same attention to others. I hey do not, probably, pay the same attention to their duties, feel the same devotion to the interests of the institutions where they are employed, or possess the same power to govern the infant mind, and bend it as it should

to govern the utant mine, and bend it as it should grow. In these things, the Professors of Augusta College are equalled but by few, surpassed by none.

But, again, it is to be recollected, that Augusta College was founded, and is patronized and supported by the Kentucky and Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Eniceptal Church. The Professors are greatlemen. Episcopal Church. The Professors are gentlemen, who have devoted themselves and their services to religion and their church. It is not, therefore, the amount of the salary which secures their service; they expect a higher reward. A decent support in this life, is all they expect; -it is all they desire. They feel themselves identified with the College; its repu-

There are many things which it will be necessary for the Trustees to take under their consideration, and which their own reflection will suggest: your committee will only mention one. The great increase of students in the preparatory department, will make it ne-cessary that a tutor should be employed to assist Mr. True-dell. That gentleman, though possessing abilities equal to any, cannot, with satisfaction to himself, with advantage to the students, or with honor to the College, attend to the number now in his department

" Resolved, That it is expedient that a person should sider a most fortunate one; and the best investment of the funds of the institution, which could have been dents of this institution, whose duty it shell be to take charge of all moneys that may be deposited in his hands, by parents or guardians of students, or by the students themselves; and to disburse such moneys in payment for tuition, boarding, clothing, and any other article for the students, (whose funds are thus deposited with ly to the College, but to society in general. To the College, from the net proceeds arising from the same, in his judgment it may be necessary; and College, from the net proceeds arising from the same, in such manner and under such regulations, as he may deem expedient, with the approbation of the

or Purser for the students, be authorized to deduct ? per cent. from all moneys thus passing through his hands as a remuneration for his services.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons tions will be made to ensure its prosperity. As yet, it who send moneys to this place to be expended for the is barely enabled to support itself; consequently, not support of students at this institution, that they deposmuch revenue, of a pecuniary nature, can be derived it their funds with the person who may be appointed Treasurer for the students, instead of leaving them at

Resolved, That the Rev. John P. Durbin, Profess said, of many of them, as it was of the widow, "for all in all, 98. Besides these, there are in the junior pre- appointed Treasurer or Purser under the foregoing

"Resolved, That in future all tuition fees will be required at the commencement of each half session, to on the 1st Monday in September, and 1st Moncommittee confidently hope many bright stars will a- day in March, and will be \$15 in the College classes. Attest, JOHN PAYNE, Secretary pro tem.

At the same meeting, Bishop Joshua Soule was elected a Trustee of said College, -was present-ac cepted, and took his seat.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

What plans or measures can be adopted by the Christians of this city to check the progress of the awful crime of violating the Sabbath?

Co, on the Sabbath, through the streets and courts and alleys of this city, and you will see thousands of men, women, and children, who neither fear God nor regard man, basking in the sun, less squalid, to be sure, in their appearance, but with all the sinful indifference, and lazy and disgusting attitudes of the Lazaroni of Naples. Stand on the shores of New Jersey, or on the side-walks of some of the principal streets that extend into the country, or at the doors of some of our principal gardens, and you will never again need an exposition of the text, "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that lead to destruction." Were it not that God is merciful, and that judgment is his strange work, the fiery storm that beat upon Sodem would have consumed us ere this, for our violation of the solemn command, "Remember the Sablath day to keep it holy." I put the question then to the conscience of every Christian in the city, and request an answer to it. What plans or measures can be adopted by the Christians of this city to check the progress of the unful crime of righting the Salbath? - Philadelphian.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN A PRISON.

500 From the report of the Prison Discipline Society, we extract a 400 letter from Rev. Gerrish Barrett, char lain at Sing Sing, N.Y. " A httle after 7 o'clock, every evening, I commence reading the Scriptures to the convicts, after-\$2,100 wards make some remarks, and then offer a prayer on each side of the prison. I have found by experience, 185 that to stand as near the centre of the prison as possible, on the pavement below, is far better for the pur-\$2,285 pose of being easily heard, than to stand upon the gal-Thus it will be seen, that, notwithstanding the re-duced price of fuition, and the total absence of that kind of imposition, which is, in some institutions, prac-

twilight and the silence, and the loneliness combine in causing it to make a deep impression. They can reflect upon what they have heard till they fall asleep.

"After divine service on the Sabbath, a considera-ble portion of the time is spent in talking to the men in their cells. In this business I feel more and more interested. I have found no one yet, who showed any disrespect, or unwillinguess to hear what was said. It is surprising to see sometimes, how a few minutes' conversation, concerning the soul, will make the muscles of a hardy looking face relax, and his eyes will fill

TO THE HUSBAND. [CONCLUDED.]

whatever kind or degree, is never communicated to another, but with the hope of obtaining the cordial smile, or the ready look of attention and interest: and those who, either from want of feeling, or of thought, withhold them, have made little progress in the study of human nature. But, whatever similarity of state may subsist in a married pair, the difference of their pursuits and avocations is such as to require considerable watchfulness in this particular. Happy is it, where affection and a just sense of politeness co-operate to render them attentive to each other, whenever interest is expressed, let the occasion be what it may: and engaging are those tempers which are ever ready to weep with those who weep, and rejoice with those who rejoice, even in cases where little emotion might have been excited by the event or the accident,

but that which arose from this kindly feeling. But, if similarity of views and feelings is ever important, ever indispensable, it is so in the education of children. It is probable, my dear reader, that your avocations will not permit you to take a very active part in this most momentous of all temporal concerns: but if your assistance must be dispensed with, at least be solicitous not to retard. In one hour, in one moment, you may overthrow and render abortive the labor of weeks or months, and make your children set at defiance her authority, upon whose wisdom and prudent management may depend the future happiness of their lives, and perhaps, the peace and tranquility of your own declining years. Should your and circumstances be such as to permit you to superintend their education, avail yourself of the privilege, for you cannot have an employment more useful, more delightful, or eventually more productive. How many are there, who spend a great proportion of their time in training animals to contribute their sport, who, to the unspeakable advantage both of their children and themselves, might employ the same time, the same energy, and perseverance, in training man! And to what comparative perfection might he not be brought, if transferred from the care of one parent to another, he passed only through different stages of instruction and discipline, dictated by the tenderest affection, and the wisest solicitude for his future interests! Where this cannot be the case, and one half of such inestimable advantages is unavoidably curtailed, allow the motherfull scope for her exertions, nor throw any impediment in her way, al-

ready too perplexing and difficult. As communities and armies are composed of individuals, it is obvious that each individual must act his part, or the operations of the whole will be retarded; nay, that if every individual were to suspend his assistance, the whole could no longer act at all. This, which is true upon the largest, is also true upon the smallest scale; it might be brought down as low as the parlor, or still lower, to the kitchen, if required. Surely some apartments, where a number of thought-less individuals are assembled, and where the hat of the gloves of another, the cane of a third, the knife of a fourth, the brush of a fifth, the handkerchief of a sixth, and so on in proportion to the size of the family, are left to bestrew the floor, the chairs and the tables. "'Tis true only my hat," says one: "'Tis a house full of onlys constitutes some one in it a slave, if every one will not take his share of the burden; and that by the simple process of each individual re-suming and replacing his own property, confusion evolutions are made at the word of command. You would astonish the world, practise first upon a small, and begin the manual exercise within the walls of put to flight without danger of a wound, and where your exploits would be rewarded by the smiles and thanks of her who presides in it; smiles of complacency, instead of involuntary expressions of vexation and disgust. Perhaps, if some portion of that spirit of order, that love of regularity, which she displays, were transferred to the shop or the counting-house, it might both increase the comfort, and secure the permanence

It is in general from thoughtlessness, from want of a moment's reflection, a moment's care, that this distressing negligence proceeds: and from the same cause it is that persons, otherwise quick in discerning, do not perceive, that, if to perform their little offices, every one for himself, is a tax so burdensome, it must be inexpressibly more so to that unhappy individual upon whom, in case of his negligence, the whole must devolve. Nor ought she to be thought unreasonable, for wishing good order to be preserved in her humble sphere; fer, if from the bee-hive or ants' nest, to the mighty empire, order and regularity are indispensable, why should the poor housewife's domain be excepted, when all below, and all above her, are allowed the privilege? It has so favorable and pleasing an effect upon the mind of a sensible woman, when the males of her family contract habits of decency and order, and evince a respect to her feelings therein, that it might be worth while, were this the only advantage, to make the experiment; especially as the effort required would be so small. There is something, indeed, so agreeable in the character of a gentleman, that there are few females to be found with whose taste it would not accord. A slovenly ploughman may be no inconsistent character: there may, too, be slovenly lawyers, physicians, soldiers, and divines; nay, for any thing I know, slovenly dukes and lords; but a slovenly gentleman can only be ranked with sphinxes, griffins, unicorns, and mermaids.

management of their wives; and those who require no

strictest order in their own department, should not ob-

Something has been advanced upon the subject of keeping at home; and, to the woman who has a just sense of duty, home will be the spot where her happiness is concentrated, whether her husband is there or not: but if, after all her exertions to render it agreeable, he takes no delight in it, and by his unnecessary absence proves that he undervalues her society, how much deserved felicity is she not deprived! He, methinks, whose prevailing passion is for going a broad, has little right to object, nay, should make the widest allowance, if his wife should manifest the same disposition. And if she should, the fate of that family may be augured with little danger of mistake. Should she not, her situation is inferior to that of his servants, who, if they have cause for discontent, change their master, and meliorate their condition. It is only criminals that should be punished with solitary con-

But if, unhappily, husbands and wives should rarely meet at home, it is possible that they may occasionally meet abroad; and here it is of more importance than many married people are aware of, that each The storm increased, the rain continued, and the inshould render to the other that kind of honor, which is undation augmented; and among the beasts and rep-

the day, when no mortal eye sees them, and when the by so means deficient in real affection and mutual respect, fail to express either in their general conduct, and appear as if at liberty to treat with peculiar neglect, that individual whom one has promised to they fully expected to be devoured, having neither honor, and the other to cherish. A wife is tenderly means of escape nor of defence: the branch by which alive to the find attentions of her husband, whether at home or abroad; and neither can more gracefully fulfil the marriage row, than by thus giving honor, open and cheerful honor, to whom hoor is due.

As every man is mathematician enough to know hat the whole is composed of parts, he might, by the most simple process, ascertain whether the character of a good husband is justly his due. Pounds are composed of ponce, centuries of moments, this ponderous globe of atoms; and so, in the most important rela-tions of human life, trivial attentions, nameless kindnesses, habitual tenderness, go far to compose the sum To render the married life happy, there must not sof its happiness. The great outlines of a picture may be confidence, but sympathy, which is an essential ingredient in its felicity. Pleasure or pain, of ly perceptible touches, that it is rendered be autiful and complete. Refined, indeed, is the employment of water had reached the neck of his catechist, whom he those who know both how to bestow and how to appreciate this exquisite finish.

From the New York Observer. THE THEATRE.

The Theatre " not subversive of the morals of our city."

Madam Hutin "encountered not a little unpleasant critism, and was rudely and indecently assailed by cold-hearted and dult-headed intolerance. All that is now past A late No. of the Inquirer

It may be so: but the effects of her performances are not past. Many a broken-hearted parent can tell you so; and many a youth, whose prospects are now blighted for ever. We appeal to the confessions of A Layman" in our last. We appeal to what fol-

. If all fathers and masters should reveal the injuries they suffer in consequence of the Theatre, the press would be deeper laden with complaints of dishonesty, theft, and ruined reputation, than with theatrical puffs. I am personally knowing to three instances of dreadful defection, in consequence of this enticing resort. Shall I mention the case of my own son, who was persuaded to take what was not his, in order to meet the expense of seeing Madam Hutin dance! Shall I mention the disgraceful and clandestine manner in which a number of youths frequented the Theatre without the knowledge of their parents, till the information was tauntingly communicated by some of their jeering neighbors, whose greatest happiness appears to consist in intemperance and nightly revelling!

A poor widow had an only son whom she idolized, but who loved the Theatre more than he did his mother, or his own character. His curiosity to see this shameless dancer, was long indulged, unknown either to his friends or employer. When at length he absconded, his unsuspecting employer discovered peculations upon his funds to the amount of more than two hundred dollars! The distressed mother is now mourning in silence the loss of her only son, while his injured employer, without hesitation, condemns the fluence of the Theatre.

How many hundreds of instances similar to the above or even of a more aggravated character disgrace our city, eternity alone will unfold.

When I read the communication in your last, signed "A Layman," I sincerely sympathized with the afflicted parents, and resolved to add my warning voice to his, against so great an evil.

- Discovery in Africa.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society, to the Board at Washington.

"An excursion of one of our people in the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey: the particulars of both. I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated withonly my cane," says another, without considering that in fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common mestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, might be reduced to regularity, as by the touch of a or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabmagical wand, at least with as much expedition as itants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and who imagine, that upon this larger scale your feats abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distiguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal your own castle, where hosts of the enemy might be qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribes to shut out as much as people as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast.—The reason he affecting, and greatly endeared fluen to me. Numof the establishment. There are some men, at least, streams of commerce, by concealing the remote sources who might obtain useful lessons from the domestic of their gains." It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, and bid him welcome. At our morning prayer-meetsuch assistance, but preserve, upon principle, the munication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports are, at present, from these interior regions. ject to an equal solicitude evinced by their wives in It is believed that opening a free passage will double the amount.—Arrangements are making accordingly, to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success .- Sec. of Col. Soc.

From the Dublin Christian Magazine.

Aspect of the Sabbath in Jerusalem .- There is some thing very peculiar in the aspect of this day in these parts. We have as yet had, indeed, occasion, to say, that the adversaries mock at our Sabbath : but the sen sation arising from seeing, that to the Mohomedans and lews this is a day of work, and that to the bulk of proessing Christians it is, alas! a day of more than usual mirth, visiting, and feasting, abates much of that spirit of sacred sympathy which David so touchingly cribes -- I went up with the MULTITUDE of them that keep holy day. I was glad when they said, let us go into the house of the Lord. On this very spot did Da vid open delight in these Sabbatic hours! would be think, were his spirit to descend from its eternal rest, to see his strong hold of Zion dismantled. and his brethren for whose peace he praved, broken in pieces by the oppressor? Were Solomon now to walk this earth, and view his unrivalled temple supplanted by the Mosque of Omar; or, could Isaiah know that his evangelical raptures are still unrevealed to multi-tudes on this holy hill of Zion, and that the watchmen who should have kept their stand day and night upon the walls of Jerusalem, have long since held the and sunk into almost Pagan stupor; or, could the first Apostles look round and ask in this place, who are they that have kept the faith?-- What would be the emotions of their re-embodied spirits !-- We se greatly their inferiors—not so devout, nor fervent, nor conversant with Divine mysteries as they—yet feel amazed, and utterly downcast when we contemplate so many visible marks of departed glory.

Adventure of the the two Jesuit Missionaries -- South

America, A. D. 1599. Ortega and Filds continued many years in Guayra itinerating among the savages. In one of these extween two rivers: both overflowed, and presently the whole plain had the appearance of one boundless lake The missionary and the party of Neophytes who accompanied him were used to inconveniences of this kind, and thought to escape as heretofore, with marching mid-deep in water: but the flood continued to rise, and compelled them to take to the trees for safety .-

Ortega and his catechist bad taken refuge, and coiling round one of the branches, began to ascend, while livered from this danger, yet their situation was truly dreadful; two days passed, and in the middle of the second night one of the Indians came swimming towards the tree, by the lightning's light, and called to Ortega, telling him that six of his companions were at the point of death; they who had not yet been baptized entreated him to baptize them, and those who had received that sacrament requested absolution ere they died. The Jesuit fastened his catechist to the bough by which he held, then let himself down into the water, and swam to perform these offices; he had scarcecompleted them before five of these poor people dropt and sunk: and when he got back to his own tree the had now to untie, and help him to gain a higher branch. The flood, however, now began to abate. Ortega, in swimming among the thorny boughs received a wound in his leg, which was never thoroughly healed during the two and twenty years that he survived this dreadful adventure .- Southey's History of Brazil.

Eugerness for the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic Schools in Glasgow.

The Secretary of a Society in Glasgow for the sup-port of Roman Catholic Schools in that city writes, in May--

I am again compelled, by the returning necessities of the Glasgow Catholic Schools' Society, to solicit for them a further grant of Bibles and Testaments. You have deemed this Institution worthy of your patronage and aid on former occasions, when you made liberal and most acceptable grants of the Scriptures for their use; and the schools have in no respect fallen off in point of interest and importance. The Seventh Annual Meeting was held on the 16th of November. There were at that time receiving education, not fewer than 1400 persons; of whom 635 were reading in the Old or New Testament, and engaged in writing and arithmetic. The Teachers mention various gratifying instances of early proficiency, and bear testimony to the general good conduct of the pupils: one of them says, in a letter addressed to me-

I can state with pleasure, that the pressure of the times seems to have no effect on the clothing of my scholars: they attend the school decently clad, and remarkably clean; and while their improvement in education is equal to my most sanguine expectations, their my admonitions excite a joyful anticipation that they will be excellent citizens and useful members of soci-

One other quotation from the Report may not be uninteresting, as it marks a peculiar feature of the society. The Roman Catholic priesthood of other countries have sometimes been charged with a desire to impede the progress of education, especially where it embraces the reading of the Sacred Scriptures; but the Protestant part of the Directors are bound by truth and to avow, that the interest which the Roman Catholic Pastors of this city evince in the prosperity of the lustitution, and the unreserved cordiality with which they co-operate in administering the entire plan of instruction which it embraces, have increased with the increase of the scholars; and that a considerable proportion of the funds of the past year have been pro-cured by means of those gentlemen's exertions.

Such, however, is the difficulty of procuring subscriptions, that, as stated in the Report, the Directors, if they are not speedily recruited, will be under the necessity of abridging the number of the schools. It is therefore quite out of their power to purchase Bibles, the supply of which is wholly exhausted; and therefore I humb! trust that you will have the goodness to excuse, as heretofore, our supplication for an additional supply. It is necessary to remind you, that the Bibles are not merely used in the schools, but that the children are allowed to take them along with them when they quit the schools; the importance of this mode of distribution requires an comment; but it accounts for the frequency and extent of our demands. - Missionary Register.

MISSIONARY.

LONDON BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Montego Bay, (Jamaica)

The following very gratifying intelligence has lately been received from our friend Mr. Burchell; and we are sure many will be excited to praise God for these continued instances of his goodness towards the poor benighted negroes .-- London pap. April 11, 1827 .- On my arrival at Montego Bay,

possible the colonists from the interior, and even to Jan. 30. I was welcomed in the most affectionate conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a manner by the poor people. Their expressions of states to be, their "desire to posesss themselves of the bers crowded to the wharf, and many came off to the ngs the following thoroughly crowded) the prayers of our friends were indescribably affecting. "O Massa Jesus, we tank them, (as the good physician) his healing medicine;—work in the rorning of its day, and in the infancy of de-O Massa Christ, we soul bless de-de take we Shepherd home-de give him strengt-de bring him back-bless de Lord O we soul. Now, Massa Jesus, bless we Shepherd-help him to peak dy word-help him to peak to every sinner in de four corners of his Montego Bay, dat dey may hear and fall down before we Saviour." Our congregations (although it is crop time, when it is almost impossible for the country Negroes to attend) have been overwhelming, so that, as remarked above, we have scarcely room to receive those who crowd to our prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock, M. During our visit in England, I was not present at a prayer-meeting, not even a monthly prayer-meeting, where such numbers assembled, and where such a spirit was manifested; and these poor people walk during the night, five, ten, fifteen miles and a-

On Sunday, 18th of March, I baptized in the river running near Crooked Spring Chapel, seventy-five individuals, who had previous given the most satisfactory evidence of their true conversion to God. The experience which many of them have, was of the most gratifying and satisfactory kind, and was to me exceedingly encouraging; as I had reason to believe a Sabbath scarcely passed but the Lord owned and blessed his word. I asked one named Peter, if he loved Jesus Christ. Perer-" Massa, me love Christ? dat me do, to me very heart." But how do you know you love Jesus Christ? Peter-"how we know Massa Christ no de Son of God? Him no come into dis world, and pill his blood for we poor Neger--how me know me love Christ? Who me love, me no love Him? who worth love, if Him no no wort? Me love Him, Massa me feel it, dat ho me know." And lately some of our friends being called to suffer on account of the gospel, fearing their brethren would be discouraged on account of it, sent them the following message, "Tell me broders and sisters, they must not feel for me-dey must no lose heart-we no cast down, we no runaway, we no teef, we no murder, we love Jesus Christ, we pray to Him, and we suffer for Him, Him no leave we, no, Him make we happy. Tell dem def must pray wid de heart, and we will pray, i we keep in punish for twelve months, we will pray and we will come back praying and praising."

All the churches in the Island are in prosperity many are daily added them, and great is the encour agement. Go forward, my friends: support, pray for and advocate the cause of missions; the Lo tening to you and blessing your endeavors, and may you be abundantly blest in your own souls, and in your respective churches.

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rpents approached the tree upon which Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in own sclves, we are known and read of all men. No the city of New York, on Wednesday, the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M.—The Rev. of our labors but to the glory of Him who in the

> As the annual meetings of the Board have hitherto been held in September, it is the more important that the present notice should be extensively published.
>
> J. EVARTS.

CAMP MEETINGS & REVIVALS.

YOR ZION'S HERALD. ASHFORD, CON. No. 1.

MR. EDITOR,-According to the request of my orethren, I send you an account of our late Campneeting, which is as full and complete as my various cares and limited time have allowed me to make it.

outh westerly therefrom. Here our friends assembled on the 3d inst. from various parts of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and erected their tents: in the evening their tents were dedicated by prayer and praise. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurslay and Friday following, we had preaching at 8 o'clock, and at 10, A. M. at 5 o'clock, P. M. and in the evening. After the 2d, 3d, and 4th sermon, each day, mourners were usually invited to come forward as subjects of special prayer. There were twenty-three tents erected, and upwards of thirty Methodist preachers present. Our largest congregations varied, by computation, from two to three thousand person Perhaps four or five thousand came to the ground during our encampment. The weather was delightful, a full moon added to the pleasantness of the cene. Excellent order was preserved, peace and quietness enjoyed generally, during the meeting. But that which chiefly interested us, and will excite he deepest interest in the minds of your readers, was,

we could say, " The best of all is, God is with ue." A blessed work of grace was wrought in the hearts of many. Many sinners were awakened-about twenty professed renewing grace—six or eight were restored from a backslidden state—believes generally were quickened and refreshed-much prejudice vas, we trust, removed.

Now let the cold speculator come forward and show cause, if any there be, why these extraordinary means of grace, as well as the ordinary means, should not be used. Will he say, God doth not specially own and bless them? Ten thousand facts prove the contrary. Will he say, other denominations dislike these means orderly and obedient conduct and their attention to Other denominations are willing enough to gather the fruit of Camp-meetings into their churches. Will he say-I do not know what; I have heard nothing said, and seen nothing written on the subject, which had any logical or evangelical weight against these extraordinary means of grace; and since the great Head of the church pours uncommon blessings on Camp-meeting assemblies, as an honest man I must believe he approves them, and I cannot lightly esteem them.

I think those who attended the late meeting in Ashford, if they judge without prejudice, did judge, that a well regulated Camp-meeting, such as that was, could do no hurt, and was the means of great good. In a future number I will furnish an account, in detail, of the cause which compelled us to remove our meeting from the place originally prepared for us, and at which it was first appointed. With much respect, I am, sir, A. LUMMUS. your obedient servant,

Ashford, Sept. 10, 1327.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BRISTOL, N. H.

Our Camp-meeting at Bristol, N. H. commenced Sept. 3d, and ended on the morning of the 7th. Public exercises commenced on the evening of the first day by a discourse from the stand, in which the duty of dedicating ourselves, property and all, to God, was brought to view from the word of God, and hence the propriety of the small sacrifices which might be made in coming to this meeting, was clearly illustrated. It is evident that the preachers and private Christians prese a most generally felt a deep interest in the meeting. Treese who labored from the stand manifested a zeal according to knowledge while from the divine records they proved those doctrines which have led thousands to forsake sin and live a life of piety to God .-In the discourses delivered at the stand, the deplorable condition of the sinner, without God, was represented-the character of Christ brought to view, and his readiness and willingness to receive every poor sin-ner declared, as well as the duty of the sinner enforced. Many were the cries of the wounded at this meet-At the very commencement we heard the inquiwhat must I do to be saved :" and the sighing of the mourner was breathed forth almost incessantly through the continuance of the meeting. There were many who were ready to evince their desire for salva-

present themselves for the intercession of Christians. We heard many deploring the time they had occupied that the penitent did not cry nor the and the effect was, their mourning was turned into re-At the close of the meeting about fifty were found, who gave evidence of having received pardon on the ground; a number of backsliders returned to their eavenly Father, and found a welcome reception;-Christians were strengthened and encouraged, and it is believed there are many who went from the place with a burden which they will not lose until lost at

the cross of Christ.

Many of those who found the Lord to their joy, in this consecrated grove, came with that desire and hope; and blessed be the Lord, they were not disappointed. May this be an encouragement to all who wish prosperity to their own souls and to the cause of God, to use all means which are found to be means of grace. Much credit is due to the people of Bristol, and to those who attended from the adjacent towns for their decorum and good attention as well to the regulations of the meeting as to the religious exercises. Every circumstance of importance to the benefit

of the encampment, seemed favorable. S. FISK. Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CABOT, VT.

I have had the pleasure of attending a very interesting Camp-meeting at Cabot, on Danville district, Vt. superintended by Rev. J. Lord. The weather was favorable; a goodly number of our brethren assembled and pitched their tents in good season, and in good spirits, and the general deportment of the spectators were such as to do bonor to the community of al degree of seriousness; and some of them were which they are members. The preaching on the oc-casion was truly evangelical; it savored but little of matter of regret, that, notwithstanding our Sunday controversy; -- but was rather calculated to enlighten, alarm, comfort, and sanctify. The amount of the good that was done at this meeting will be best known at few of them, comparatively, knew the Lord; few that was done at this meeting will be best known at the finishing up of "life's great drama." be distinctly ascertained, what man, and what woman was born there:-then it will be discovered, how many, at this meeting, received those good impressions, which, by the Divine blessing, were productive of godly life, and which eventuated in the final salvation of the soul. Then, too, it will be known how many. on this occasion, as well as on many others, by griev ing the Spirit of God, made that, which was kindly de signed to be a savor of life, a saver of death to themselves. But, blessed be God, good was done; ses great good was done: And, for the sin that is committed by those who attend these meetings with no other due to such a relationship. Many, indeed, who are tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised, one of the huge tiles which the waters had surprised to authorize or recommend it. But we judge not our on than to serve sin and Satan, we are respon-

of our labors but to the glory of Him who is the autho Of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M.—The Rev. of our land, and for the encouragement of ourselves and others, lest there should be fainting or weariness in well-doing.

The meeting commenced Aug. 28th, at 4 o'clock P. M. and closed Sept. 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Ti closing scene was truly affecting and interesting. large circle was formed by nearly two thousand per sons, members of our church and spectators;—praye was made; - when those who had experienced pardor ing mercy during the meeting, were invited to com-forward within the circle; and forth, on every side came fathers, mothers, young men, and maidens to th number of eighty-three, besides a considerable num ber who had left the ground. So that we keep with ber who had left the grounds to have keep with in bounds, if, including backsliders who were reclaim ed, we reckon one hundred converts, as the fruits Being under the necessity of removing our meeting this meeting. How many sincere seekers left the ground without obtaining relief, we cannot tell; bu from the old ground near our Meeting-house, a gen-tleman very kindly offered us a grove three miles at the Quarterly-meeting at Danville, the day follow-ing, eighteen persons gatherted at the altar, that they might be particularly remembered in the prayers God's people. In short, this was considered, by ou friends, to be the best meeting of the kind ever held i Vermont. "Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the chil-

D. DORCHESTER Danville, Sept. 4, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALU. LANDAFF CIRCUIT, N. H.

From the Rev. Isaac Barker, we have received the following cheering communication.

Since we came to this circuit, we have been labor. ng according to the strength and grace given us, but public, and from house to house, and we think be abor has not been altogether in vain. There seems to be a cloud of mercy suspended over the field of our abor, and a few drops have already descended in sey. eral parts of the circuit. Some good has resulted from the sitting of the Conference in this town (Lisbon) and also from the Camp-meeting in Haverill. Our first quarterly meeting on the circuit was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; at the close of which eight or ten penitents came to the altar for prayers-some of whom have since found mercy .-The members of our church in general seem to be gaining ground of their spiritual focs, and there is a prospect of an abundance of rain.

FOR ZION'S HERALD SALISBURY, MASS.

Our prospects in this place begin to brighten. Two or three have been converted, several backsliders reclaimed, and a number are under deep awakenings. May the Lord of the harvest send down his Spirit and favor us with a gracious ingathering of souls to his kingdom.

ZENAS ADAMS.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1827.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN HULL, ENGLAND xtract of a letter from the Rev. R. Treffry, duted Hull, May 8, 1827, addressed to the editor of Wesleyan Methodist Magazine: "About Christmas, the excitement among our peo-

ele and congregations attained its utmost height,

a deep, hallowed, and indescribable feeling pervaded our assemblies. Here 'the glorious Lord became a place of broad rivers and streams;' and with the special blessing of Heaven, all the ordinances of religion were crowned. The eagerness evinced by the congregatious in coming together, could only be equalled by their intense expectation of renewing their strength by waiting upon the Lord. Our quarterly love feas had been invariably held in George-Yard chapel which as it will contain nearly two thousand people was seldom very much crowded; but now we felt th utter impracticability of conforming to our hithortestabilished custom, and were necessarily, though reluctantly, obliged to hold it in Waltham street chapel; for, in addition to our regular members, most of whom had been recently quickened to a more diligen attendance on the means of grace; we had at least five hundred candidates for admission in our society, al eager to participate in the benefits of an ordinance to which they had been bitherto complete strangers; and so widely had the rumors of the revival spread, that hundreds of individuals, from six or seven of the cir cuits nearest to us, though some at the distance of fif ty miles, came to the love feast; and as the weather was favorable, the chapel was completely througed with professed worshipers, and great was our glorying in the Lord. The artless and unsophisticated testi monies of many, whose hearts had been recently warmed with the fire of the altar, and who rejoiced with joy unspeakable, and full of glory, kindled up a many who were ready to evince their desire for salva-tion, whenever there was an opportunity for them to ence of the fathers in our Israel, who "had bette the burden and heat of the day," tempered the fire of the ardent, gave confidence to the fearful, and course to the faint. Some of these had been planted in the house of the Lord for more than half a century, and work in the morning of its day, and in the infancy its existence; they had marked the footsteps of its a vancement, beheld the face of its tent enlarged, an he curtains of its habitation stretched forth; and when one chanel has succeeded another, and another of la ger dimensions and more elegant stature-from that in Manor Alley, first occupied in 1771, to that in Waltham street, erected in 1813, which is recorded to contain 3000 persons, - their fears had been succes ively roused, lest they should never see them all filled; but now, as much as ever, they exclaimed, "The The effects of this place is yet too strait for us." neeting were permanently and extensively felt; the members of other societies, who had seen the grace of God, were glad; they participated in our joy, and they returned to their several places of residence with their spirits refreshed, and with renewed purposes devotion to God and his cause; and in some of the neighboring places and circuits a spirit of holy zeed was enkindled, and prayers were made without cease ing to God, for an outpouring of his Spirit, and a revival of his work: soon the blessed effects of these supplications and zealous exertions were witnessed, in the conversion of sinners from the error of their ways. and in the establishment of saints in their most hely faith; and in several of the circuits in this district. where the work had been rather in a state of retrogression than advancement, the interests of religion are now extensively improving.
"While the work of God was thus winning its wi

dening way among the grown part of the ropulation, many of the children of our friends, and especially the children in our Sunday schools, manifested an unusubrought under powerful awakenings. It had been school children were favored with the religious exam were decidedly and consistently pious. Many, in-deed, had acquired an external decency of character and demeaner and a form of godliness; but others, who had been trained up in our Sunday schools, were no less frivolous and dissipated than their untutored and uncultivated contemporaries; but now the seed that had been previously sown, being watered from on high, sprang up and brought forth fruit; one and another of these little ones began to inquire, must I do to be saved?" Instructions now gave place to intercessions; school rooms were converted into oratories, and pupils became penitents. Cries for mercy resounded on every side, and soon many had the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise ZION'S H

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBE

THE PUNISHMENT OF Brief sketch of a sermon delivered ! bur Fisk, Principal of the Wesleyan A braham, in Bromfield Lane church, S Sept. 16, 1827.

TEXT. GAL. III. 13:-first clause Christ huth redeemed us from the cur ing made a curse for us :--

In explaining the text the speaker ject into three heads or distinct subje 1st. What the law, here referred to, is curse of this law is. 3d. What effect ment of Christ had on this law. He misapprehension or misrepresentation contained in the words of the text ha sources of the numerous errors and h torn and agitated the church of Chris riods of her history. On the first head of his discourse he

the law referred to in the text was t that transcript of the eternal principle alike fitted for every age and binding of the buman species. The reasoni speaker in proving that it was the mo monial law to which the apostle allue genious, and was founded on the ver text-That the blessing of Abraham Gentiles through Jesus Christ ;- As law was imposed on no nation except curse could not extend to Gentile na sequently, they could enjoy no reden duction was that no law could have b the great moral law that throws its sanctions alike over all nations. On his second division he remarked

of this law was the punishment award it of sin-was the penalty suffered by In the coasideration of this penalty the examine so much into the nature, the of this punishment, as into the extent This punishment must be limited or i limits. On supposition that it is lim sume one of these four forms; -it must singer deserves; -it must be just as ner deserves ;--it must be something m ner deserves ;-or, the curse does not definitely-being only threatened to br repentance. It was said that the doc unishment could not be expressed und form than those specified, and if a cane of these four attitudes should result in the fallacy of the doctrine, it must be something embraced that would stand t and abide the judgment.

The supposition that the curse of the

than the sinner received carried such a

cruelty and injustice up to the very t

that it could be believed by no one, an the speaker a moment in his course. , mut the ainner suffers just as erves, received a full consideration. most popular form of limited punishr more attractions to seduce unreflective was, consequently, more dangerous. E found a complete refutation of this form tion that it excluded grace entirely from economy or plan of salvation. The son sure, but it received the penalty to the this life, and, consequently, had no need To meet this form the scripture must re are ye saved, instead of by grace. The tion, that the punishment was somewhat sinner receives, threw such a vaguence tainty over the divine government that to credence. Who could tell where administration of penalty would lead, or it would be in its operation? The four that nothing definite was meant by the law or the threatenings of God's word, e unworthy of the divine nature. To ! nings in terrorem before a world the earn their fallacy by experience was a edicut. This was said, notwithstanding be the opinion of Winchester. But the e curse to be no curse-God's word restenings lurid scarecrows hung out sind. An objection was here answere and scriptural manner; - which was the ment covered the demands of the broke dered in curses harmless. This was s true except the sinner came forward l Israelites were accustomed to do when acrifices, laying his hand on the head of ificed, acknowledging that he, justly langression, should be slain instead o ing before him ; -in other words, the forward, and, by a solemn, deepacknowledge Christ as his righted

of pardon at His hands. These four forms of limited punishme d inconsistent with scripture and tr was driven to the conclusion that pun e of the law was unlimited-in res no end-it rolled on while the soul Some of the reasonings on this subje faished and conducted with so muc at it would be an act of injustice to the npt a sketch.

The third and last division of the sub sidered,-how was the curse of the l donement?--On this important divireasoning arrived at this result-th at did not unconditionally obviate the . Here came in the necessity of oce, a holy life to entitle a sinner to the here was exhibited the beautiful inpure all tending to this point or ru these distinguishing lines; but only etrine and confusion would ensue, as The sermon was distinguished throug cal correctness and a chaste style of d, however, by the occasional bursts sed in the language of nature's eloqu production of a mind skilled in the

read of all men. t evident good effer Him who is the auth rement of ourselves a iting or weariness

g. 28th, at 4 o'clock o'clock, A. M. T g and interesting. ly two thousand pe ad spectators;—pray ad experienced pardo

were invited to cor forth, on every sid en, and maidens to the s a considerable nur So that we keep wit ders who were reclair verts, as the fruits ncere seekers left t , we cannot tell; be anville, the day follow at the altar, that the ered in the prayers as considered, by of the kind ever held ald praise the Lord f erful works to the ch DORCHESTER.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. UIT, N. H.

, we have received the

it, we have been labor and grace given us, both in vain. There seems led over the field of our ready descended in seve good has resulted from n this town (Lisbon) and n Haverill. Our first Lord; at the close of came to the altar for since found mercy .in general seem to be tual focs, and there is a

MASS. begin to brighten. Two , several backsliders reinder deep awakenings. send down his Spirit an

OR ZION'S HERALD.

IN HULL, ENGLAND. Rev. R. Treffry, dated

ZENAS ADAMS

azine: ed its utmost height, and cribable feeling pervaded glorious Lord became a eams;' and with the spethe ordinances of religion ness evinced by the coner, could only be equalled of renewing their strength Our quarterly love feast in George-Yard chapel, arly two thousand people, vded; but now we felt the onforming to our hithortere necessarily, though ret in Waltham street chapregular members, most of tickened to a more diligent grace; we had at least five mission in our society, all enefits of an ordinance to to complete strangers; and of the revival spread, that om six or seven of the cirsome at the distance of fiffeast: and as the weather was completely thronged and great was our glorying and unsophisticated testi hearts had been recently ne altar, and who rejoiced full of glory, kindled up a on in the assembly; while date and long tried experiborne the srael, who " tempered the fire of the the fearful, and courage to had been planted in the than half a century, and n old age: they had seen the day, and in the infancy of arked the footsteps of its adace of its tent enlarged, and n stretched forth; and when another, and another of larelegant stature-from that cupied in 1771, to that in in 1813, which is reported to heir fears had been succesould never see them all filiever, they exclaimed, "The us." The effects of this ly and extensively felt; the s, who had seen the grace of participated in our joy, and eral places of residence with

rather in a state of retront, the interests of religion od was thus winning its wirown part of the population, ur friends, and especially the chools, manifested an unusu-; and some of them were awakenings. It had been notwithstanding our Sunday red with the religious examtitutions of their teachers, yet vely, knew the Lord; few asistently pious. Many, in-aternal decency of character m of godliness; but others, our Sunday schools, were no ted than their untutored and ries; but now the seed that wn, being watered from on ight forth fruit; one and anbegan to inquire, "What Instructions now gave place rooms were converted into came penitents. Cries for ery side, and soon many had g, and the garment of praise ess; and again, out of the lings, God perfected praise."

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exertions were witnessed, ia

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of saints in their most holy

the circuits in this district.

HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1827.

THE PUNISHMENT OF SIN.

Brief sketch of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Wilor Fish, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wil- marks and the doctrines of the martyrs. cham, in Bromfield Lane church, Sabbath evening.

TEXT. GAL. III. 13:-first clause of the verse .--Christ huth redeemed us from the curse of the law, bene made a curse for us :--

In explaining the text the speaker divided the subect into three heads or distinct subjects of inquiry.-Mhat the law, here referred to, is. 2d. What the earse of this law is. 3d. What effect has the atoneent of Christ had on this law. He remarked that'anisapprehension or misrepresentation of the doctrines ntained in the words of the text had been fruitful arces of the numerous errors and heresies that have orn and agitated the church of Christ in different peiods of her history.

On the first head of his discourse he remarked that the law referred to in the text was the moral lawthat transcript of the eternal principles of moral right, alike fitted for every age and binding on every variety of the human species. The reasoning, used by the weaker in proving that it was the moral not the ceremonin law to which the apostle alluded, was very ingenius, and was founded on the verse following the -That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ ;- As the ceremonial ha was imposed on no nation except the Jewish, its curse could not extend to Gentile nations, and, consecuently, they could enjoy no redemption;-the deanctions alike over all nations.

On his second division he remarked that the curse this law was the punishment awarded to the demerof sin-was the penalty suffered by the transgressor. In the consideration of this penalty the speaker did not amine so much into the nature, the mode, or place this punishment, as into the extent of its duration. This punishment must be limited or it must have no inits. On supposition that it is limited it must asme one of these four forms; -it must be less than the moer deserves; -it must be just as much as the sin- and every thing in its place." deserves ;--it must be something more than the siner deserves ;--or, the curse does not mean any thing initely -- being only threatened to bring the sinner to pentance. It was said that the doctrine of limited shment could not be expressed under any different om than those specified, and if a candid investigation these four attitudes should result in a detection of and abide the judgment.

The supposition that the curse of the law was less that it could be believed by no one, and did not detain accomplish their business. the speaker a moment in his course. The second supmat the sinner suffers just as much as he deerves, received a full consideration. This was the not popular form of limited punishment-held out more attractions to seduce unreflecting minds, and mas consequently, more dangerous. But the speaker hand a complete refutation of this form in the reflecon that it excluded grace entirely from the Christian conon.y or plan of salvation. The soul sinned, to be re, but it received the penalty to the full amount in is life, and, consequently, had no need of pardon .--meet this form the scripture must read-by works ye saved, instead of by grace. The third supposithat the punishment was somewhat more than the her receives, threw such a vagueness and unceraty over the divine government that it could receive credence. Who could tell where this uncertain inistration of penalty would lead, or how unequal uld be in its operation? The fourth supposition, or the threatenings of God's word, was shown to unworthy of the divine nature. To hold out threatbe the opinion of Winchester. But this would make curse to be no curse-God's word a lie, and His criptural manner: - which was that the atone-Movered the demands of the broken law and rences, laying his hand on the head of the thing sacacknowledging that he, justly by reason of the appointment of the steward or stewardess. eforward, and, by a solemn, deep-felt act of the meals. of pardon at His hands.

ese four forms of limited punishment liaving been inconsistent with scripture and truth the speakas driven to the conclusion that punishment or the of the law was unlimited-in respect to time it u end-it rolled on while the soul existed under will would be an act of injustice to the orator to atapt a sketch.

he third and last division of the subject was now idered,-how was the curse of the law affected by onement ?-- On this important division the speakeasoning arrived at this result—that the atonedid not unconditionally obviate the curse of the Here came in the necessity of faith, repena holy life to entitle a sinner to this atonement, ere was exhibited the beautiful harmony of are all tending to this point or running parallel ese distinguishing lines; but only subvert this the and confusion would ensue, and the human "ould go astray "in wandering mazes lost." sermon was distinguished throughout by a lo-

point of controversy—the sword was not only keen with intellectual acumen but it was bright with use.

There seems to be a propriety that those who possess great acquirements and occupy distinguished stations should be set foreigned in the defence of the truther.

And the said court of Probate, to be holden at Sandwich, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of November next, at 10 of the clock, in the foreigner, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument shall not be proved and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of the before-named deceased.

And the said court of Probate, to be holden at Sandwich, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of November next, at 10 of the clock, in the foreign on the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of November next, at 10 of the clock, in the foreign on the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of November next, at 10 of the clock, in the foreign on the said instrument shall not be proved and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of the before-named deceased.

And the said county of November next, at 10 of the clock, in the foreign on the said instrument shall not be proved and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of the before-named deceased. should be set foremost in the defence of the truththat, while others move and agitate by the eloquence of passion, these should hold the balance of reason, and, by the force of truth presented with clearness and simplicity to the mind, defend the ancient land-

RULES

FOR THE REGULATION OF STUDENTS IN THE WESLEY. NEW LONDON DISTRICT—QUARTERLY MEETINGS. AN ACADEMY AND BOARDING HOUSE IN WILBRA-HAM, MASS.

We have received a copy of the rules to be observed by the students at the Wesleyan Academy from the Principal of that flourishing institution. To any one who knows by experience the actual state of things at similar institutions, the appropriateness and general excellence of these regulations will be very apparent It must inspire public confidence in the safety and moral purity of a seminary to learn how minute and circumstantial an observance is required of salutary laws directly intended to improve the manners and polish the behavior as well as to control the mind.-The advantages of this institution over the common public schools of our country, will, we hope, induce very many parents to send their children to Wilbraham-as the expense is very moderate when compared with the benefits which all industrious scholars may realize.

RULE 1st. Due respect must always be observed

towards all the officers of the Institution. 2d. A gentlemanly and lady like deportment is, at all times, required of the students in their intercourse with each other, and in all their movements in and about the house, and elsewhere. Rude and indecent sequently, they could enjoy no redemption;—the de-duction was that no law could have been intended but the great moral law that throws its obligations and bout house with hats on; boisterous talking, and laughing, whistling, &c.; crowding the alleys and doors for conversation; in fine, all ungentlemanly conduct in

or about the house is considered a breach of this rule. 3d. The scholars' rooms shall be considered as their omes, and each shall be accountable for any improper conduct in their respective rooms, or injury done to them, or the furniture, unless they designate the aggressor. They shall also see that their books, clothng, furnitre, &c. are kept in their proper places, and their rooms, after they have been set in order in the morning, be, at all times, ready for inspection. In

4th. Special attention shall be paid to cleanliness; the house with dirty feet; spitting on the entering floors and steps; making any unnecessary dirt in any department; dirty appearance of person or clothing, and such like, are considered violations of this rule.

5th. Let the following regulations be observed in relation to the lower rooms. Nos. 1 and 2 are not to be frequented by the students. No. 1, especially, is to he kept for a parlor for the steward's family, and offito fallacy of the doctrine, it must be renounced, and cers of the institution. No. 2 is a common keeping omething embraced that would stand the refiner's fire room for the family, and for the students to introduce of his recovery. such company from abroad, as may, from time to time. visit them. No. 3 is a reading room.

The kitchen is not to be frequented by the students, than the sinner received carried such an imputation of except for particular business; and none, of either cruelly and injustice up to the very throne of God, sex, shall stop there any longer than is necessary to

6th. The students are permitted, and even requestad, to walk or work, or use some other exercise in their morning and evening recess.

The two sexes are required to walk by themselves. All are also forbidden to intrude upon the lands, or property of the inhabitants—or meddle with their fruit,

without their permission.

The boys are also forbidden to go into the water for bathing, oftener than twice a week, and that not twice in a day, or once in two successive days; nor shall the small boys be permitted to go into the water, without getting some of the older scholars to accompany

7th. During the hours of study, each scholar shall take care not to interrupt the others, by any unnecessary noise; such as talking or reading load, singing, or playing upon musical instruments.

8th. The young gentlemen shall prepare the wood, after it is brought into the yard, for warming their own rooms. The young ladies shall take care of their own clothes, except washing; and shall set and keep in orby the breakfast hour.

9th. The small scholars shall room with the large nothing definite was meant by the curse of the ones, who shall report them, if need be, to the steward.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st. The bell will ring in the morning, a little beigs in lerrorem before a world that would soon fore sunrise, for rising, at which time the scholars shall a their fallacy by experience was a miserable ex- arise, wash and prepare for family prayers, which, in ent. This was said, notwithstanding its weakness, 30 minutes, will be notified by a second bell, when all the students shall repair to the dining room, in due or-

2d. A warning bell will be rung, a few minutes be-Menings lurid scarecrows hung out to terrify man- fore every meal, at which time the young ladies and An objection was here answered in a logical gentlemen shall repair to their respective drawing rooms, and arrange themselves, in the order they sit at table, and at the ringing of the second bell, shall proceed to the dining hall, the young ladies first, and the acurses harmless. This was shown not to be young gentlemen after, in due order; and shall retire becaupt the sinner came forward himself, as the in the same order, after the officers and any strangers hes were accustomed to do when they offered who may be present, shall have gone out. The young gentlemen shall take their turns in carving, and the young ladies in serving the tea or coffee, according to

ression, should be slain instead of the innocent 3d. No scholars will be permitted to enter the closing before him; -in other words, the sinner should ets, or help themselves to food, between the regular

4th. If any scholar shall be unnecessarily absent cknowledge Christ as his righteousness and ac- from his regular meal, he shall go without for that

> student shall sleep out of his or her room, without permission. ORDER FOR THE SABBATH.

All are required to observe becoming sobriety on me of the reasonings on this subject were high- the Lord's day; and none are allowed to be absent aished and conducted with so much logical skill from public worship, except excused by the steward or stewardess. They must be at the house of worship in season; and after they enter must keep their seats, and not leave the house until worship is regularly dismissed, without special necessity. When they return, they must retire immediately to their rooms, that they have some time to reflect on what they have heard, and for meditation and prayer. No school studies to be attended on the Sabbath; but the students are requested to attend to their Bibles, and other good

The above rules shall be subject to such alterations as from time to time may be found necessary -- of which dhe notice will be given.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Barnstable, ss.
At a Probate Court, holden at Yarmouth, in and for said
County, on the 2d Tuesday of August, A. D. 1827.

Whereas, an Instrument, purporting to be the last Wiff and estament of Benjamin Bourne, late of Sandwich, in the counwhereas, an instrument, purporting to be the last Wiff and Testament of Benjamin Bourne, late of Sandwich, in the country of Barnstable, Physician, deceased, has this day been offered in the language of nature's eloquence. It was alid country for Probate, by Ephraim Ellis and Heman Gurney are ordered to notify all persons interested to.

And the said notice is to be given by publishing an attested And the said notice is to be given by publishing an attested copy of this order in the Zion's Herallo, a newspaper printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said Instrument should not be proved and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of the before-named deceased.

Given under my hand, the day JOB C. DAVIS, and year above written.

A NEE DAVIS, Register.

ABNER DAVIS, Register A true Copy. Attest,

SECOND QUARTER.

Manchester, at	Mansfield,-	Bristol,	Nov. 7,
		Rhode Island,	- 41
Hebron, at Ha	ddam Neck,	Newport,	" 10,
	Oct. 6, 7.	Little Compton,	44
Norwich, at Gro			" 13,
New London,		Fairhaven, .	66
Sterling,		Easton & Stong	hton, at E
Providence,	" 29, 30.	ton,	Nov. 17,
Warwick,	Nov. 3, 4.		" 24,
Somerset,	" 3, 4.	Thompson,	4 27,
Fall River,	44 5.	Ashford,	Dec. 1,
Warren,	6.	Tolland,	44 8,
		E. HYDE	
Notice The	Local Confere	ence for New Lo	ndon dist

will be held at Hebron, Con. Oct. 10th, commencing at nin

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN. MR. CANNING'S ILLNESS. It was announced on the 4th ult. that Mr. Canning

had been attacked with lambago at the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, and that the symptoms were alarming; but the frequent attacks of disease which the Right Hon. Gentleman had been subject to, and from which he had recovered, gave fond hopes that the nation would yet be spared from the great calamity of his demise. He had been extremely active for several previous days in the discharge of official cuties. On Monday, last week, he visited the King, at Windsor, and took a slight cold. His Majesty remarked to Sir Wm. Knighton, that Mr. Canning appeared very unwell, that he felt a great alarm for him, and gave express commands to the physician to see Mr. Canning the next day at Chiswick. Sir William attended accordingly, and made particular inquiries as to the state of Mr. C's health; and found that he was troubled with cough; Mr. C. observing that he almost felt as if he was an old man;that he was much weakened, but had no idea of there parting observed, that he would call again on Wednesday to see him. On Wednesday Sir Wm. found Mr. short, let the motto of all be, "a place for every thing, C. in bed; and was informed by him that he had felt pain in his side for some days; that on his endeavoring to lay on his side, the pain was so acute that he was unable to do so; and that he had, for some time. been affected by rheumatic pains in the shoulder. Sir William told him the pain in his shoulder did not arise from rheumatism, but from a diseased liver, and immediately sent the three physicians, who were afterwards in attendance on him, and who were joined by Messrs. Shuter, and Vance, surgeons. He was confined to his bed on the two succeeding days, and on Sunday (the 5th) the medical gentlemen had no hopes

> These symptoms continued till 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, when they assumed a more decided crisis than hitherto, and it was ascertained that mortification had taken place in the region of the left side, which appeared to be extending rapidly. He had some intervals of sleep during the day, but his lassitude and weakness increased, and the extremities were losing all perceptible life and motion. He had occasional wanderings of mind. At midnight an express was sent to the King, with information of his situation.

> Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, the mortification was found to be extending to the vital region, and the group of death tokens were rapidly occurring. For more than an hour he was altogether free from pain, and in a state of excessive drowsiness from which he could not be roused. This is a necessary consequence of the mortification. For some hours several official persons were in attendance and an express departed every half hour for Downingstreet. At 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, Mr. C. expired without any apparent pain or struggle.

The Times says, "that a short time before the de-cease of her husband, Mrs. Canning was conversing with him, and he then spoke with perfect calmness and composure. As the conversation advanced, however, she observed that his voice gradually grew weaker, der their own rooms; and have them fit for inspection and the signs of approaching dissolution in his countenance alarmed her to such a degree that she suddenly fainted, and, in this situation, was carried out of the room by the attendants. When she recovered, which was not for several hours, she eagerly inquired respecting the state of Mr. Canning. . She frantically mplored of those around her to let her know the worst. It had, however, been previously agreed, by the advice of the physicians, that she should not be suddenly informed of what had happened, and she was, there-fore, prevented from proceeding into the room in which the corpse of her husband lay."

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon, the Astrologer .- In an old book, entitled, the prophecies Astrologer.—In an old good, entitled, the property of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event, which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments;-In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the state His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss.— Oh. England! beware of thy cnemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

Viscount Goderich is appointed Prime Minister .-Whether the appointment will be only temporary, or 5th. Evening prayers at 8 o'clock, after which all whether the Government will undergo material changthe scholars shall retire to their own rooms; and no es, cannot yet be determined.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By arrivals at New York on Thursday, London papers were brought, dated the 18th of August. The funeral of Mr. Canning was attended on the 15th.—
Though it was intended to be private, a very great concourse assembled on the occasion, to show respect for the memory of the deceased. All the Cab-inet Ministers attended, and Lord Goderich and the Duke of Devonshire were extremely agitated. It is said "they sobbed audibly." Many of the nobility were also present, and the Royal Dukes of Clarence and Sussex. Mr. Cauning's son, present, was much affected. He was supported by the Royal Dukes.--Immense crowds of people, of all classes, were assembled about the late dwelling of the beloved minister, in the streets through which the procession passed, and near the Abbey, where the body was carried. "The scene was most impressive. All was silence and The venerable Dean of Westminster read the burial service. While the Dean was reading the service, the coffin was lowered into the vault. Many took a final look at it, at it lay quietly in the tomb,

"Where lurks no malice, where no envy swells, Where grow no grudges, and where are a No noise, but silence and eternal sleep."

The day of the funeral of Canning in London, the windows of the shops in Liverpool were shut; the flags of ships in port were half mast high; and the bells Baltimore, tolled for many hours .-- Boston Gazette.

Censorship of the Press in France .- The Paris Correspondent of a Morning Paper gives the following as a correct account of the manner in which the Censors exercise their functions:-

" Paris, July 13 .- It may not probably prove uninteresting to you, to have some idea of the manner in which the Censors here fulfil their thought-clipping functions. These knights of the scissors, who have from 7 to 8000 francs a year, for curtailing the jourfrom 7 to 8000 francs a year, for curtailing the journals of their fair proportions, commence their labors at 8 o'clock in the morning, by reading the daily paters, and collating them with the censored proof sheet; the night before, to ascertain that all the objectionable passages have been left out. The insertion of a single line not sanctioned by their visa, would be sufficient to ruin a journal, by entitling the Censors to suspend its publication until a decision on the point should be pronounced by the tribunals. It is scarcely necessary to add that suspension, for any length of time, is almost add that suspension, for any length of time, is almost as fatal to the existence of a journal as it is found to be that of a man.

"When the suppressions are only partial, the offending parts are cut out with scissors. The scene which takes place in the office of the paper, when the proof sheets are brought back, is, at the same time, comical and revolting. There are assembled the editors, writers, and reporters, waiting with impatience the decision of their sovereign judges. As soon as the messenger lays the portfolio on the table, each one hastens to examine his own article, and bewail the ravages the Censors have made in it. Then arise, from all sides, the most vehement and contrary exclamations. Ah, the rascals, the Vandals! says one, they have cut off my best paragraph-how atrocious-how absurd!'-'Here is a miracle,' says another, 'see what an article they have allowed to pass, without touching it. I was far from expecting this: I am, of course, indebted for it to their drowsiness or stupidity, and not to their in-dulgence, &c. The Ministerial Journals, of course, enjoy a certain degree of favor, and are despatched the first, and whilst many of the articles belonging to the Journals of opposition are not sent back till near 11 o'clock at night. This necessarily entails additional labor, embarrassment, attendance, &c. on the part of the editors, and all those connected with the getting up of the paper."

Diminution in the height of the French .- M. Charles Dupin in his new work, entitled, "Productive and Commercial Forces of France," alludes to a singular diminution in the beight of the Freuch, which has taken place since the Revolution. According to the re-turns presented to the Chambers, in 1826, by the Minister of war, it seems, that out of 1,933,422 youths who appeared before the councils of revision, there were 380,213 rejected, because they did not even reach the low stature of four feet ten inches, (five feet, one being any thing dangerous in his condition, and that inch, and four fifths of an inch English.) This curihe trusted that rest and retirement would set him to ous fact led him to examine the cause of this diminution rights. Sir Wm. sent Dr. Maton to Mr. C. and on in size of the French race, which he states to be the wars of the revolution, because they cut down more particularly the virile part of the population: and also the inferior food of the working classes. The extreme repugnance which these classes yet manifest for vaccination, the imprudent liberality with which hospitals for foundlings have been endowed, and the numerous facilities of support afforded to poor or seduced mothers, have also appeared to M. Dupin positive causes of the enfeebling of the present generation.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED MONTHLY FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER. FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS. COFFEE-6 mos. (duty 5 cts. per lb.)

P	orto Rico,	13½ a 15½	Java,	151 a 161	Well may they feel the touch of sympathy, when an omament
H	iavana,	13 a 13½	St. Domingo,	131 a 14	to society is suddenly and unexpectedly wrested from them, in
B	razil,	15	Triage,	10 4-	the most important, interesting, and critical period of life. It
N	locha,	24 a 314		.01	is less than a year since he commenced business, and from his
	COCOA	-100 lbs.	(duty 2 cts. per lb.)		steady habits and uprightness of conduct, he was daily accu-
C	araccas	24 a 26	Surmain,	111 # 12	mulating and calling friends around him. but the circumstan-
C	ayenne,	114 a 12	Island,	8 0 91	ces of his death are rendered still more touching when we con-
	DYE-ST	TUFFS A	ND WOODS.		sider the relation which he bore towards one, between whom
L	egwood, Campe.	28 a 30	Indigo, Ben.		and himself the most affectionate and long-tried friendship
	" St. Dom.	24 a 25	Manilla,	1,75 a 2,00	had been strengthened and perpetuated, and whose hearts
	" Hondura	is, 23 a 25	Spanish,	18 0 2	were allied by mutual anticipations of a future day. A friend,
C	amwood,	55 a 56	Guitam. Flor.	2,00 a 2,25	indeed, no less dear than parents, brothers, or sisters, feels the
N	icaragua,	23 a 30	Sobres,	1,47 a 1,85	severest pang of all-her intended guide and protector is no
	lache,	65 a 70	Cortes,	nominal	more.
E	raziletto,	33 a 33	Suinac,	B5 a #8	It may seem difficult to recorcile our minds to this dispen-
	ustic,	22 a 25	Madder, Dutch,	17 a 18	sation of Divine Providence; but the same decree awaits us.
	ignumvitæ,	16		3 4 4 -	all. Let these instances of mortality, therefore, remind us of
	apan wood		per ton.		our end, and for the important hour, may those, who now
1~	FRUIT	S, (variou		- 1	mourn the loss of a son and a brother, be guided by the virtues
10	Dranges,	3 a 44	Lemons,	1 a 24	so prominent in his character, and prepare to follow him
	igs, Turkey,	7 a 8	Raisins, bunch,	2,75 a -	Palladium.
١.	" drums,	7 a 8 ±	" bloom,	1,75 a 2,12	In Roxbury, suddenly, on the 8th ult. a stranger, aged about
1 1	ilberts,	5 a 5 h	Diooni,	2,25 a 2,50	40 By papers in his possession it is supposed his name was
	Imonds, Jordan,	- a 25	" Caraburna		Chauncy Bulkley, of Colchester, Con.
	Raisins, Malaga,		Currants,	10 a 12	In Hamilton, Mass. Mrs. Hannal Preston, wife of Mr. Ben-
١.	1ROV	(duty 50 c		10012	jamin P., 24.
10	Old Sable, PSI,	100 a 103		85 a 86	In Chester, N. H. Licut. Ezekiel Worthen, aged LXXXVII.
1	" FAD,	90 a 93	Constant and a second	uare, 83 a 85	a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars
١,	New Sable,	94 a 95	" sheet, per		In Alstead, N. H. Mr. Amos Brooks, a Revolutionary sol-
	swedes, com. ass.	95 a	- metal her	9a 14	dier, aged LXXVIII.
1.	" extra sizes,		stubbid,	34 14	In Halifax, N. S. Mr. B. Smallage, a natived of Poston, 41.
1			ty 5 cts. per gall.)		In Charleston, S. C. Mr. George P. Ham, a native of Ports-
1.	Cuba,	33 a 34		32 a 331	mouth, N. H., 27.
	Mart. and Guad.	33 a 34			In Lancaster, Ohio, after a severe illness of near four weeks,
		33 4 34	Retailing,	31 4 314	William, eldest son of the Rev. Jacob Young, in the 14th year
1	Deinarara, none	(per lb.)	retaining,	312 a 324	of his age, and on the next day (Sunday) his remains were con-
1			Asserted plane A	i. 6a6i	veyed to the Methodist burial ground, attended by a large and
1	3d. cut,	7½ a -	Assorted, above 40	r. 04 01	respectable concourse of citizens, on which occasion the Rev.
1	4d. cut,	64 a 7		E3 - C	Mr. Matthews, delivered a suitable discourse. Let his death
1		RODS, (p (duty 30 p		53 a 6	be a warning to the young and gay, to " remember their Cre-
1				100 a 125	ator in the day of their youth." - Ohio Gazette, Sept. 4.
	Florence, 30 fl.		Olive, cask, Sperm. Winter,	65 a 70	
	French, 12 bot.			77 a 78	AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
ı,	Palm,	71 a-	Linseen,	114 10	731
1	SPICE Cassin in mate	25 a 26	Cinnamon,	1,25 € 1,50	ATTENDED TOTAL
.1	Cassia, in mats,	26 a 28		58 a 61	SHIP WEWS.
	m boxes,	8 a 9		1,40 a -	
1	Ginger, race,	7 a 8		1,35 a 1,40	PORT OF BOSTON.
- 1	ground,				
- 1	Pepper,	174 a 18	l'imento,	23 a 24	ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.
.	STEE		- Halbach	13 4 -	ARATTA
1	English blistered,	15 a 20 a		52 4 6	MONDAY, Sept. 10-Arrived, brigs Vancouvre, Henry,
- 1	N. and S.'s Cast,	12½ a -			Amsterdam; Goo. Henry, Prince, Halitax; Iris, Emery, Got-
5	Hassenclever,		Bar. per 22101bs.	115 a 120	tenburg Cleared, sch. Gemile, Loveland, N. York; sloop
- 1	SUGA		Manilla	94 a 94	tenburg, Clearia, Sch. Genthe, Loveland, W. Tork, Shop
1	Havana white,	133 a 13		12 a 12	Comet, Silliman, do. 11-Arrived, sch. Maria, Seabury, Labrador; sloops Fame,
1				12 a 125	Allen, do.; Amey and Polly, Macomber, do.—Cleared, brig
	Muscovado,	74 a 9		12 a 13	Allen, do.: Amey and Polity, Maconhor, Amezon, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; schs. Bellona, Eldredge,
5	Lonf,	17 a 1			Washington City; James Warren, Harding, Savannah.
1	Lump,			124 0 -	Washington City; James Valles, Rofterdam; Wanderet,
5	Trinidad, brown	12 a 1		11 a 12	1 . 1 1 I incorporate Fligh Welden, do.: Gallego, Foster,
-	*********	124 a -		3 a 91	
di	Brazil white,	8 4 9		0 4 5/2	Mohican, Sparrow, do.: Turk, Godfrey, do.; Eliza and Bet-
		r (duty 9)	etc 96 buch \		Mohican, Sparrow, do. 1 ora, Carleson, do: sloops Globe,

5½ a 6 Refined,
TEAS, (various duties.)
der 1,10 a 1,20 Souchong,
1,10 a 1,20 Bohea,
1,00 a 1,12 Young Hyson,
in, 52 a 65 Gun Powder Hyson Skin, 52 a 65
WINES, (various duties.)
44 a 45 Malaga, dry, Sicily Madeira, 1,06 a 1,12 in qr. casks; 1,12 a 1,16 Canary, WOOL, (imported.) 16 a 20 Unwashed, Spanish washed, 50 a 80 DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS. BUTTER, COTTON. Upland & Ala. 9\frac{1}{2} a 12 New Orleans, Sea Island, 18 a 22 CANDLES: Mould, 13 a 131 Dipped, 121 a - Sperm, 28a-CHEESE. d, 2½ a 3½ New Milk, FISH, (per 112 lbs.)

Brazil white, 12½ a — Porto Rico, 12½ a — Porto Rico, 8 a 9½ SLUbes, 3.8 a 3½ Torks Island, Liverpool, coarse, 21 a 3 Liverpool, coarse, 21 a 3 Lisbon, SALT PETRE.

Crude,

SALT PETRE.
51 a 6 Refined,

Cod, G. Bank, 2,75 a — Bay Chaleur, 2,67 a 2,75 Store, — a — Lab. com. — a — 1,87 a - Mackerel, No. 1, Herring scale, 60 a — No. 1, 40 a — No. 3, No. 2, 30 a -

FLOUR.

Wharf, new.

51 a 53 Canal, new, 45 a — Genesee, new,

	W-10-11-11	A TO LANGE	California La Company	151
	Susquehannah,	41 44	Alexandria.	41 a 41
ı	Richmond, C.M.	. 51a53	Philadelphia, new;	4 0 -
	GRAI	N:		
	Corn, Northern,	66 a 67	Oats,	36 a 38
1	Southern,	66 a —	Barley, per bush.	- 0 -
i	Rye,	66 a 67		1
į	HOPS			12 a 14
	LIME	Thomas	ton,	90 a -
	Merchantable	CK, (per	1000cash.)	1-11
	Boards,	Saco,	,	12 a 14
ı		Bangor,		91
		Machias,	. 1	20 a 22 18 a 19
Ì		Quoddy,		20 a 22
	Sheathing Board	8. 10	Hemlock joist & pl	
	Laths, split 1, sa	wed. 11	Spruce Joist,	10
١	Ton Tumber,	4 a 41	Shingles.	2 a 31
4	Pine Ranging,	31 a 4	Shingles, Clapboards, com.	8 a 12
		1.50	hest.	18 4 20
	OILS.			
1	Winter Sperm.	70 a 75	Summer,	68.a 70
	RICE,	Carolina	,	3 4 3
	TOBA	CCO.	a last of the	
	Manufactured, 1	Rich. 7a1		6-1
	Vimini Tare	Ken. 6 a 1		31 0 44
	Virginia Leaf,	. 5 a		12 a 30
	Kentucky do,	41 a	6 Cuba,	20 a 30
	TALL	America		9 a 10
	Full Blooded,	L, Americ	I amba autha	a
	Cross,	28 a 35	Lambs, pulled,	35 a 40
	Hatting Wool,	35 a 40	spin'g, 1st sort,	32 a 35
			÷.,	*0 tl

We understand that twenty-nine men, women and children, were yesterday taken from one cellar in James street, by Mr. Schureman, Visiter of the Alms House, in a state of extreme wretchedness. The corpse of a child that had been dead since Tuesday last, was also found in the same tenement, airi the whole presented a scene of fith disgusting beyond expression. Part of the inmates of the dwelling were sent to the Penitentiary and part to the Alms House. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

WARRIED.

In this city, by 'Rev. Mr. Merrill, George Shepherd, Esq. merchant, late of Poplin, N. H. to Miss Lydia Wright: Nr. Elijah Howard to Miss Ednice S. Joselyn; Mr. Hiram Jacobs to Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. J. Sabine.

In Roxbury, Mr. Alpheus Moore, of Bolton, to Miss Mary R. Taylor; Mr. Matthew Binney, of this city, to Miss Sarah

In Dorchester, Rev. Daniel Lancaster, of Gilmantown, N.

H: to Miss Ann E. Lemist. In Easton, Mass. by the Rev. E. Blake, Mr. Avery Stone to

Miss Eathsheba S. Randall, both of Easton.
In Belfest, Me Rev. David Richards, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Susan Ginn.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. R. Honey, aged 24; Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, 37; Lucintha Hawes, 38; widow Abigail Cades, 50, Mrs. Lucy Howard, wife of Mr. James H. 24; Mr. Ralph Abrams, 30; Winthrop Sears, son of David S. Esq. 18 mouths, Mr. Israel Rust Austin, 28; Mr. William Galleway, 49; Capt. James Lothrop, 66; Mr. Ephraim Ellot, in the 66th year of his age.

In this city, on Friday before last, Mr. HENRY DUTCH, aged 23. The death of this worthy and excellent young man has cast a gloom over the prospects and feelings of numerous relatives, and elicited, from a large circle of acquaintances, tears deepest sorrow. It has caused the hearts of parents to for the until ely fate of a son, which have scarcely had of the deepest sorrow. It has caused the hearts of parents to bleed for the untin ely fate of a son, which have scaledy had time to heal since they were summoned to take a final leave of a blooming and amiable daughter, who was early called to drink of the bitter cup, and to resign her earthly friends for every the limit of the bitter cup, and to resign her earthly friends for every the limit of the bitter cup, and to resign her earthly friends for every ear. Well may they mourn, and all who knew him, that an affectionate and kind hearted child, a sincere and devoted friend, must, just as his prospects of success and happ head were opening to his view, be compelled to leave them all—well may they feel the touch of superably when an or second fell may they feel the touch of sympathy, when an omanient Vell may they reel the touch of sympany, when an omanient or society is suddenly and unexpectedly wrested from them, in he most important, interesting, and critical period of life. It is less than a year since he commenced business, and from his leady habits and uprightness of conduct, he was daily accumulating and calling friends around him. But the circumstances of his death are rendered still more touching when we consider the relation which he bore towards one, between whom ider the relation which he bore towards one, between whom nd himself the most affectionate and fong-tried friendship and been strengthened and perpetuated, and whose hearts were allied by mutual antecipations of a future day. A friend, deed, no less dear than parents, brothers, or sisters, feels the verest pang of all--her intended guide and protector is no

SHIP MEWS.

94 a 94
12 a 124
12 a 124
12 a 124
12 a 124
13 a 124
14 a 125
15 a 124
16 a 125
16 a 126
17 a 127
18 a 127
18 a 127
18 a 128
18 a

more. 13-Arrived, brig Hannah and Ellen, Cook, Labrador. 13—Arrived, brig Hannah and Ellen, Cook, Labrador.
Cleared, ship Warren, Snow, Amsterdam; brig Theris, Baille,
St. John, N. B.; schs Billow, Barker, Halifax; Emily Cook,
Cook, Matanzas; Levant, Otis, Philadelphia; Sun, Howes,
N. York; sloops Manilla, Sturgis, do.; Mechanic, Nickerson,

Cook, Matanuza; Levani, Ous, Inductinia, Sun, Trokes, N. York; sloops Manilla, Sturgis, do.; Mechanic, Nickerson, 46.

14.— Arrived, ship Martha, Baker, Liverpool; brigs Apthorp, Gray, Bangor, Waies: Maine, Blake, Charleston: Shawmut, Cobb, Philadelphia: Pilot, Milton, do.; Palm, Lincoln, do.; Calv, Nickerson, Baltimore: Hope, Berry, do.; Pocket, Hallet, do.; Lewis, Nickerson, N. York; Liberty, Baker, Middletown Point; Emeline, Baker, do.; Ellen, Stimpson, do.; schs. Fornax, Smith, Baltimore: Leander, Harding, do.; Pioneer, Eddridge, Alexandria: Lovely, Hope, Loring, Philadelphia; Laura, Kendall, do.; Brilliant, Lunt, New Castle: Plato, Jennings, Albany; Rella, Bowker, Richmond; Agenoria Creighing, Albany; Rella, Bowker, Richmond; Agenoria Creighing, Shiverick, do.; sloops Peacock, Jennings, and Mechanic, Deforest, do.; Horon, Lauphear, do.; Rapid, Wheeler, do.; Avon, Hodges, Norwich: Eclipse, Townseud, Huntington; Ploogh-Boy, Brown, Port Penn, Del.——Cleared, brigs Organ, Webb, Trieste; Ultima, Row, Surinam; schs. Mary Organ, Webb, Trieste; Ultima, Row, Surinam; schs. Mary Ann, Flint, Yarmouth, N. S.; Romeo, Bangs, Washington City: Experiment, Richardson, Charleston; Daniel and James, Barter, St. George: sloop Globe, Coates, New York, 15—Arrived, schs. Spy, Harding, Baltinore; Greek, Nickerson, N. York; Cen. Brown, Matson, Albany; Washington Packet, Svove, Alexandria. At quarantine, brig Counsellor, Packet, Svove, Alexandria. At qua

O! how forlorn must that man be, Who wakes his wretchedness to see When death is nigh;—
Who through protracted life has shared The means of grace; yet unprepared, And doom'd to die!

How, as the ocean's troubled wave, By tempest toss'd, is known to rave When near the shore. Raves his poor soul o'er ruin's brink, Fearful to launch away, and sink To be no more.

What pencil, dipp'd in human wo, By sorrow's child, has strength to show The anguish deep;—
To view the scene thy soul would start, Draw back, and trembling, own a heart Of stone could weep!

Great God, forbid that there should be A wretch so lost to hope, and Thee, In that sad hour, As not to feel thy Spirit move Upon the soul; -thy pardoning love And saving power.

Lynn, Sept. 10, 1827.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation. LAMENT OF A PRISONER UNJUSTLY CONFINED. As one, upon an isle, deserted, Without a home, or bark to flee, A prisoner from my kindred parted; I pine in constant misery.

The woods resume their green attire, The waters flow on fresh and free, The sun pours down his beams of fire, O'er hill and vale, on plain and sea, Yet not for me, yet not for me. The mellow-throated bird is sending

Sweet worship up from every tree, The music of their voices blending With nature's voiceless melody, Yet all is lost, is lost to me. The isles in the celestial ocean,

Light up their watch-fires o'er the sea, While Dian from her borrowed portion, "Doth shower her silver lavishly," Yet not for me, yet not for me. If Spring return with smiling gladness,

Or Summer reign with ruddy glee, Or Autumn, with its tone of sadness, Or Winter wield the empery, 'Tis naught to me, 'tis naught to me.

Yet thoughts there are time cannot smother; Feelings which never cease to be. Heart-broken sisters, sonless mother, As of the dead, these think of me; Then what is life, is life to me!

Yet even in my dungeon, dreary, I'm seen by One, whose eye can see; I'm heard by One, whose ear can hear me; To Thee, O God! I bend the knee-And look, nor look in vain, to Thee.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Luther, like the word he preached, was a fire and a nammer to break the rock in pieces. The character of Luther as a preacher, we may learn from authentic While he was bold and energetic, he was evangelical. The great doctrine on which he expa-tiated was that of justification by faith, nor was he deficient in exhibiting all the great truths of the gospel. To his labors as a proacher and a defender of the Re-formation, were added the duties of a Professor of Divinity in the University of Wittenberg.

Zuinglius was a preacher of distinguished excel-He was more correct than Luther in his thelence. ological views, nor was he less decided and perseverthe Protestant cause."

Melancthon had more learning than either, but was timid and unbelieving as to many measures adopted. His life, by Cox, presents him in an amiable light .his constitution left him but little energy to combat the errors and enemies of his time.

WHITEFIELD'S ELOQUENCE.

Reading the account given by Dr. Franklin, of the duced on him, in drawing from his pocket, first, his coppers, then his silver, and, at last, his gold, we were reminded of a similar anecdote told us recently concerning "old father Flynt," formerly a tutor in Harvard college. This gentleman was noted for his parsimony, and had, several times, reproved the students man!"-Muencher's Address. for attending Whitefield's preaching. One day he yielded to a request of another officer of the college, and went with him to hear Whitefield. There was : collection made for some asylum at the south, and Flynt, being transported by his eloquence, unconsciously drew from his pocket a bill, and dropped it in the box. He invited his friend back to take tea with him, and, on the way, scarcely opened his mouth. As soon as Flynt entered the room, one of the students, who boarded with him, asked how he liked Mr. Whitefield. "Like him!" replied Flynt, "why the dog has robbed me of a five pound note !"-Salem

PRUDENCE.

"But for the want of prudence and brotherly-love, how often do we see all the other qualifications of the ministers of Christ eclipsed, their influence impaired. the gospel which they proclaim hindered, and the ways of Zion mourning! This want of prudence, and this absence of brotherly-love, is manifest where we hear them speak of the foibles of their brethren, particularly the ministers of Christ, to others; such an act is fitly compared to dead flies, in the ointment of the apothecary; and its direct tendency is to undermine the both have sworn to support and defend; to say some-thing of the injury done to the individual. It presents a city divided against itself. None can do as much injury to the ministers of the gospel as those who sus-tain the same office; and I verily believe none have done as much injury to the influence, reputation, and usefulness of ministers, as the ministers themselves.— A few unguarded remarks, a few hints thrown out by a minister to the prejudice of his brother, may be the means of paralyzing his influence, and destroying his usefulness, although not really intended by the assailant. The writer has been present on occasions, where he has heard, and seen, the disciples of Jesus solemniy set apart to the work of watchmen on the walls of Zion. He has heard the awful charge there given, and the solemn vows of fellowship and assistance in this great and arduous work, which have been entered into by his fellow-laborers; and the remembrance of such scenes, with their importance, and eternal con-sequences, have fastened indelibly upon his mind, insomuch, that when he sees a professed minister of the gospel, so far forget his high and holy calling, as to be guilty of saying or doing any thing to the disadvantage of his absent brethren, either by a look, a gesture, or

as imprudent expression, his heart is pained; for in the same proportion as he detracts from the influence of his brethren in this way, he is hindering the gospel of Christ, he is violating his own solemn vows, and in-flicting the most deadly wound upon the mystical body

of Christ. "Christians can give no evidence of the excellence of religion so convincing, as that which is presented by a holy walk, and an unwavering and affectionate regard for each other. But especially the ministers of Christ are bound, as they value the souls of men, the peace and edification of the churches, their own happiness, and the approbation and glory of their divine Master, to strengthen each other's hands in the work of the Lord. To cultivate the most friendly and affectionate carriage towards each other; to be faithful in their personal intercourse; to reprove, rebuke, instruct, counsel, entreat, and to do all in a spirit of meekness and gentleness; to be sedulously engaged to guard each other's reputation and interests, both poral and spiritual. To have frequent intercourse with each other, and commune together in reference to the state of Zion, and in regard to the doctrines and ordinances of the house of God; and in this way should the strong support the weak."

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

PARENTAL CONSISTENCY.

It has seldom fallen to us to see religion taught in the family with that diligence with which good manners, parental respect and deference to customs are The right and wrong of things is not distinguished with reference to the divine command, but with reference to the opinion of others and the ways of the world. Excellence is not urged from the approbation of God and the imitation of Christ and the rewards of heaven; but out of emulation of rivals, and ambition of the world's places. Companions are not sought according to their piety, their virtue and their general worth, but according to their rank and their prospects in life. To which neglect of means, parents do often add practical contradiction of religion; entertaining worldly views of most subjects, religious views of almost none: and for six days in the week banishing the face and form of religion from the eyes of their household. What glorious opportunities are these for the Cespite of Satan to revel in. The mind, impressible as wax, wandering after novelty, and habit and roving in its freedom, from within and with-out solicited to evil; to this, the spring time of human character, when the husbandmen of your children's minds should be laboring the soil, and spreading it out to the sun of righteousness, and sowing it with seeds of the everlasting word; ye are leaving it waste and undefended, for the enemy to enter in and sow it with the tarcs of wickedness, to take root and flourish, and choke any good seed which the ministers of grace may chance afterwards to scatter .- Irving.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The increasing attention given among us, to female education, must be a subject of congratulation with every lover of his country and of mankind. The character of the generations that are rising up, is so de-pendent on the principles and character of mothers, that no person of reflection can be insensible how exceedingly important it is, that the most interesting and responsible of all the relations of life should not be entered upon, by young women, till they are thoroughly grounded in virtuous and religious principles—have formed a character of their own, and have made such progress in the common branches of valuable knowledge, as shall enable them to proceed unassisted in fuure necessary acquirements.

To the neglect of this wholesome rule, and the conequent want of a right and judicious family discipline and instruction, may generally be attributed the lamentable irregularities of our young men, and to the same cause, more invariably, may be attributed, those gross but perhaps less frequent deviations of the other

It is not so much that ladies are sometimes married oo young in years as it is that they are married too young in principle, in understanding, in acquirements. There are many persons, very many, alas, who are never old enough in these respects to enter on this relation, and it would seem a blessing to the world should they never do it .- Christian Register.

WOMAN'S BRIGHTEST ORNAMENT.

shall be praised." Nothing will compensate her for He wrote with great elegance, but the feebleness of the want of those virtues which Christianity enjoins .-The more facinating her native charms, the more brilliant her personal accomplishments, the more exalted her intellectual attainments, if she be destitute of those | the bosom of his Saviour. noral qualities which are at once her ornament an her protection, the more disgusting will she appear, and the greater will be her accountability. But let extraordinary effect which Whitefield's eloquence proof God and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues: let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation of the gospel become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct, and how lovely is such a wo-

YOU'THS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, &c. Eccl. xii. Let my youthful readers take the Bible and study this chapter attentively. They will find the royal preacher here recommending early picty, by motives and considerations the best adapted to impress the subject on the mind. The arguments are principally drawn from the decay of the human powers in old age. Such as are capable of taking an anatomical survey of the human fabric, will be best prepared to feel the orce of the arguments. God is your Creator .- He hath made and preserves you for the noblest purposes. -He has redeemed you, and sends His Spirit to enghten, renew, sanctify, and save you. Remember Him .- Set Him always before the eyes of your mind. -Reflect on His works of creation, providence, and grace. Now, to-day, even in thy youth, defer not to think of Him, to pray to Him, to fear, trust, and serve Him. Old age is coming-Death is rushing close behind thee-What a host of infirmities encompass pothecary; and its direct tendency is to undermine the influence of a brother, and overthrow the cause which I have no pleasure in them. Seek now the pleasures of piety-Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. For the further illustration of this subject take the following paraphrase of the chapter first penned for a youth.

> When the wise preacher, warm'd by sacred truth, When the wise preacher, warm'd by sacred truth, With power and eloquence address'd the youth; Remember thy Creator first of all, Attend His dictates, and obey His call; While the warm current gushes in each vein, And health and beauty hold triumphant reign; Before the evil days come on in haste, Which health, and strength, and ev'ry joy shall waste; Ero the bright orbs of intellectual light Shall feebly gleam, and be obscur'd in night; Or when the beauty of thy morning skips. Or when the beauty of thy morning skies
> Shall fade, and showers of sorrow dim thine eyes;
> When by disease thy trembling limbs shall shake,
> As the strong guards, when struck by terror, quake:
> The wasting grinders failing with decay,
> And the dim optics lose the sight of day;
> And the closed portals of each busy street
> No sounds of labor, or of friendship greet:
> When at the early dawn no more is heard
> The cheerful music of the morning bird;
> When diffidence and needless fears betray
> The want of courage to pursue thy way;
> Like almond twigs thy hoary locks shall bloom; Or when the beauty of thy morning skies

And the grasshopper press thee to the tomb.

Thine appetite shall fail, and all desire.
And the last glimmering of thy life expire.
Then mourning minstrels through the street shall roam,
And thou be taken to thy destined home.
Life's silver curd shall feel death's loos ning stroke, The golden bowl and pitcher shall be broke; And the worn wheels of life shall cease to turn, The vital springs shall fail to fill their urn, The dost return to dust, its native clod, And the freed spirit shall return to God -

Life is but vanity, the Preacher cries! Oh, hear instruction, and in youth be wise.
With chosen words he taught the way of truth,
To arrest and fix the wavering minds of youth.
As quick 'ning goads and fast'ning nails they prove,
When given by a tender Shepherd's love. By these, dear youth, an admonition take, And every false, erroneous way forsake.

To sum the whole in one important word,
Fear, love, and cheerfully obey the Lord; For God shall every work to judgment bring. With every thought, and word, and secret thing. Then seek, dear youth, to have thy sins forgiven And early lay thy treasures up in beaven

From the Western Luminary MASTER JOHN R. GREEN.

Died at his father's residence, in Lincoln county,

near Danville, Ky. on Monday morning the 9th of July, 1827, John R. Green, in the 16th year of his

In the commencement of that glorious revival which has lately brought so many into the Saviour's kingdom from the town of Danville and its vicinity, John Green, then about 15 years old, became solemnly impressed with the truths of religion, and, together with several other students of Centre College, united himself to the Presbyterian church in that place. It may be stated among the numerous other evidences of the great utility of Tracts, that his first lasting impression were received from the Tract on "Quenching the Spirit," which was placed in his hands by a pious relative, who had frequently observed appearances of seriousness in his conversation and behavior, which had as often gradually disappeared. After the first great conflict was past, and he believed the power of sin was overcome in his heart, he did not indulge the frequent fluctuations from coldness of zeal, from severe and causeless depression, to sudden life, which so often mark the course of inexperienced Christians. When he became a Christian, he thought as a Christian, he felt as a Christian, he acted as a Christian; thirsting after knowledge of good and ill, unbound by in him the sense of duty to his Creator produced its relative duties, and by becoming a follower of the Saviour, he became the more affectionate son, the more attentive student, and, as all felt who knew him, the more promising candidate for usefulness in future life. He seemed matantly to acquire the solidity and maturity of manhood, and exhibited, not only in his Christian experience and feelings, but in all the en-gagements and intercourse of life, the prudence and liserction which rarely belong to more advanced life.

faith and patience. In a very short time after his union with the church, the commencement was observed | She was a warm advocate for heart-felt religion; and of that disease which terminated his mortal existence. for some years past, having lived near the Methodist It was an affection of the mesentery, a tedious and inchurch, she was constant at the house of God to hear curable malady, which preyed upon his system for the space of twelve months. Through all this time, the same Christian patience and uniformity of feeling and strongly attached to the doctrine and discipline of our behavior were exhibited—until, about two months be- church.--Her mansion was a home for the ministers fore his death, it became evident to all around that his and people of God. She was taken away by death disease was incurable, and his own hopes waxed feebler. When about ten days before his death, he was fully satisfied that his dissolution was at hand, the slight appearance of anxiety which suspended hope had pictured on his countenance, vanished entirely. and was supplied by a calm and heavenly resignation, which continued with his reasoning powers, till a few minutes before his death. He met the prospect of death without fear and without regret, and from that time forward his thoughts seemed constantly and pla-cidly fixed upon eternal things. He was almost constantly engaged in conversation about heaven, and in the delightful duty of pracer with those Christian friends who visited him for the purpose of cheering his last hours with their counsel and encouragements, and gaining reciprocally from his example, additional con- urrection. May we be prepared to meet her at the fidence in faith and fervor in devotion; and it may be truly said, that every Christian who approached his dying bed and witnessed his dying behavior, felt his own heart cheered by the religion of his Saviour, doubly endeared to his soul by the evidence which of a kind and affectionate mother, besides numerous was there exhibited of its wonderful power in soften-relatives. Her funeral was attended on the 16th, ing the bed of sickness, and casting the joy and peacealness of heaven over the darkness of the grave. a large and attentive congregation. May the Lord Never, said a Christian friend who witnessed the whole Personal piety forms a commanding excellence of the female character. "Favor a deceitful and beauty is vain; but the woman that leareth the Lord, she lost its sting when sin is removed from the heart. It had no sting for him-the grave had lost its terror, and never did he sink to sleep upon his mother's bosom more sweetly in the thoughtless innocence of child-hood, than when he gently breathed his soul away into

prayer at his request, he was asked what should be the neighborhood of Lower Sandusky, about 1780. His school, and although his life was checkered with erutmost calmness and self-possession-" In the first Bear tribe. When Between-the-logs was eight or place, pray that I may be able to submit entirely to nine years old, his father and mother parted; (a thing the will of God-that I may be willing to remain on very common among heathen Indians;) his father then earth, and suffer without repining, as long as He may choose to keep me here;" and then enumerated the vafather till the old man's death. At this time he had rious objects of his affection for whom he wished him nearly arrived at manhood. personally to pray. The eternal welfare of all around him pressed heavily upon his mind—every member of turned to live with his mother, among the Wyandots, the family was separately called to his bed-side and Of the particulars of his life previous to this time there often spake with joy and gratitude of the goodness of God in bringing him in the morning of life and vigor ing frequently upon the unhappiness of his situation if at that time he had been unprepared to meet his God. But if it was an interesting spectacle to see, one by one, at the bed-side of this dying saint, and listening with convulsive agitation to his affectionate and overpowering admonition, the gray head of age-and the blooming cheek of infancy—the servant—the friend— the schoolmate and relation—it was, if possible, a still more touching scene when on the morning before his death he was seen with a few Christian friends at the table of the Lord, which at his request, was spread in day, and meet with the Lord's people in the Tabernacles of the Most High; but his strength bad declined make it crident to all who saw him that he should drink that cup no more till he drank it anew in his Father's kingdom. "His countenance," said a friend who was with him, "wore a calm and heavenly and murmured and never complained; his prayer had been answered, and he was willing to stay and suffer afflichis bodily pain really was, it was not to be compared

Many circumstances might be related to show the all his powers till a short time previous to his death. There was no vision, no delusion, no ecstacy, no appearance of wild and enthusiastic contemplations, no approach to fanciful and delirious enjoyment-all was British standard. This he had the good fortune to efcalm and rational and constant—the natural effect of feet. the steady and confident anticipation of cternal hap-He spoke of several Christian friends whom he expected to meet in heaven, and expressed great indulged in intemperance to excess; on which occa-pleasure from the expectation of being welcomed signs his savage disposition often got the better of his

home by his beloved pastor, the late lamented Rev. Samuel K. Nelson. About a half hour before his death, he called his parents near his pillow, and wished to converse with them. On being asked on what subject he wished to converse, he replied, "Oh, I wish lam going."

In 1817 a new field converted to the second world to which lam going." to talk about that eternal world to which I am going."
His strength failed, and he could not proceed. The
tear trickled down the parental cheek. "Weep not tear trickled down the parental cheek. "Weep not the lands claimed by them in Ohio, commissioners for me," said the dying hero, "I shall soon be in a betfor me," said the dying hero, "I shall soon be in a betwere sent to treat with the Indians on this subject. ter world." It is tougue just faltered on the confines of that world. He was asked if he died in peace. "Yes," was his reply,—in a full assurance of acceptance by his Maker. His last dying effort could only repeat the sweet assurance, "Yes," and he went to enjoy that happiness which he had just been anticipating.

SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

Curious thoughts on matrimony by a sailor .- When couple of fond, faithful lovers, launched by Hymen, sail through life prepared for all kinds of weather; when in every shifting part of the changeable year they guide their vessels by the rudder of reason, when they carefully avoid the rocks of imprudence, and run no risques by a prohibited commerce; when they perfectly understand each other's trim, and never make false signals, nor hang out false colors; when they can tell to a hair when to traverse or tack; to advance and to retreat; to preserve themselves steadily, though syrens attempt to seduce, by well balasted heads, and secure their hearts against the topgallant delights of the age, which never fail to engage the fresh water fry; when they keep their rebellious passions under the hatches, that they may not make a frightful explosion and give a shock to the pillar of conjugal happiness; when they, in every dispute, on the stern or the head, are never ill mannered, though they are sometimes tenacious of their respective opinions: but by skilfully watching the turn of the tide, conduct their bark safely through the straits of contention: when they know, at all times, how to regulate their behavior; to give a broadside, or to return a salute; when they cautiously avoid the shoals of ambition, by which first rates and frigates are frequently demolished; when they cut their cables on being drawn into gaming, and scud away with all their sails spread, from the gulf of ruin, in which thousands and ten thousands are tumbled, lost and totally destroyed. We may venture to say of this in him the sense of duty to his Creator produced its pair, that they make a very good conjugal voyage genuine effect—in gave him a stronger sense of all his through life, and stand a fair chance to die in the harbor of felicity.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MRS. MARY NICHOLS. Died, in Thompson, Con. Aug. 14th, Mrs. Mary Nichols, aged 57. She professed religion and joined But he was seen to endure an uncommon trial of his the Methodist E. church about 20 years ago, and has since maintained a consistent character for piety the gospel of Christ, and regular, when her health and strength would admit, at her class meeting. She was from Mr. Elijah Nichols, her second busband, when, from his advanced life, and the many infirmities of his body, he needed her help the most. But the Lord's thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor His ways as our ways. She was taken sick with the dysentery, which however was not very alarming till the Sabbath be-tore she died. From this day she failed very fast un-Tuesday, when she died at about 11 o'clock in the In all her sickness she enjoyed a measure morning. In all her sickness she enjoyed a measure of that religion she professed in health. When I conersed with her, I found her enjoying peace of mind and joy in the Holy Ghost; the night before she died in particular, she enjoyed great peace in believing; and after lying about 3 hours without speaking, she fell asleep in Jesus, to rest until the morn of the resright hand of the Judge, having on the wedding garment of righteousness and true holiness. She has left of a kind and affectionate mother, besides numerous when a discourse was delivered, from Job xiv. 10, to prepare us all to meet in the world above, where sick-ness and death shall never come. H. PERRY. Thompson, August 30, 1827.

> --- s & e ··· From the Methodist Magazine.

MEMOIR OF BETWEEN-THE-LOGS, Christianity.

BETWEEN-THE-LOGS was born (it is said) in the pecial objects of his petitions. He replied with the father was a Seneca, but his mother a Wyandot of the

After the death of his father, Between-the-logs returned to live with his mother, among the Wyandots. affectionately exhorted to prepare for death-and he is but little known. Not long after his return to his mother, he joined the Indian warriors, and with them suffered a defeat by Gen. Wavne. At this time his of health, to dedicate himself to his service; remark- residence was at Lower Sandusky. His persevering and enterprising disposition, connected with prompt obedience to the commands of the chief, and the faith ful discharge of whatever duty was assigned him, bcgan to call him into public notice in the nation .-These qualifications, directed by a sound judgment, were the ground work of his being constituted a chief; and in consequence of his excellent memory and eloquence, he became chief speaker of the nation, and

the intimate friend and counsellor of the head chief. When he was about twenty-five years old, he was sent to ascertain something of the doctrines and prehis own chamber. He had only wished to see that tensions of a famous Seneca prophet, the imposture of become wedded to the loathsome practice of chemics whom he soon detected. was sent on a like errand to a noted Shawnee prophet, so rapidly as to disable him from attending, and to (Tecumseh's brother,) with whom he staid nearly a year. He was convinced, and, on his return, he was (which is not disagreeable) and find themselves much the means of convincing others, that the prophet's pre-

tensions were all a deception. Shortly after his return from this prophet, the late spiritual composure, which seemed like heaven begun war between the United States and Great Britain combelow." Indeed there was more of mental enjoyment menced; about which time Between-the-logs and the and less of animal excitement or depression, than has head chief attended a great council of northern Indians been often seen in the most cultivated Christians, and at Crowstown, where he firmly refused all overtures it seems emphatically true of him, that the mind gath- to join in the war against the Americans. Although ered strength from the ruins of the body, and, before the mortal part decayed, was already beginning to put on immortality. In the midst of the excruciating agony which he suffered for the three last days he never on the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the three last days he never of the suffered for the suffered Wyandots going to war against the United States .-Leaving the council and returning, he, with the mation for Christ's sake-and remarked, that great as jority of the Wyandots, immediately joined the American cause.

When Gen. Harrison invaded Canada, Between-Many circumstances might be related to show the happy state of his mind, and the entire possession of and warriors, attended him; but his attention was principally directed to effect a separation of a party of Wy- and no danger can be apprehended in its frequent u andots from the British cause, who, by the surrounding Indians, had, in a measure, been forced to join the

After the war he became permanently settled in the neighborhood of Upper Sandusky. He now sometimes

In 1817 a new field opened for the display of his

The United States having talents and resolution. made arrangements to extinguish the Indian title to The Wyandots refused to sell their land; but the Chip. pewas, Pottawatamies, and Tauwas, without any shadow of justice, claimed a great part of their land, and Gabriel Godfroy, and Whitmore Knaggs, (Indian a gents for the three nations,) proposed in open council, in behalf of the Chippewas, &c. to sell the lands claimed by the Wyandots; and the commissioners declared that if the Wyandots did not sell, they would buy the land of the others. Between-the-legs firmly opposed all these measures; but, however just his cause and conclusive his arguments, they were in rain with men determined to pursue their course, right or wrong,— The Wyandots finding themselves so circumstanced, and being unable to help themselves, concluded to do the best they could, and signed the treaty; yet with a firm hope of obtaining redress from government, by representing the state of things to the president, before the treaty was ratified. In resorting to this course, Between-the-logs acted a principal part. According y he, with the Wyandot chief, and a delegation from the Delawares and Senecas, immediately proceeded to Washington, without consulting the Indian agents, or my other officers of government. When they were introduced to the secretary of war, he observed to them, that he was surprised that he had no notice of their coming from any of the agents. Between-the-lugs a swered with the true spirit of freedom, "We got and came of ourselves,-we believed the great road was free for us."-He so pleaded the Indian cause be fore the president, secretary of war, and congress, that

About a year afterwards, the gospel was introduced among the Wyandots by a colored man by the name of John Steward. Between-the-logs was decidedly in its favor, and in the national council did all he could to encourage and promote it among his people. Some time after, when the Rev. James B. Finley was sent a missionary to the Wyandots, and formed societies among them of those who embraced the gospel in truth, Between-the-logs was the first man who joined society and the first who openly turned his back on their old traditions. From strong impressions of the necessity of a prepa-

ration for another world, he was led, even before the introduction of the gospel, to exhort his fellow creatures to righteousness. After he embraced religion, and his understanding became enlightened and matured by experience, he was regularly appointed an exhorter in the church; and he proved a useful and faithful laborer in the cause of his God.

He regularly attended the Ohio annual conference. before which he made some of the most rational and elquentspeeches ever delivered by an Indian before that body. He also watched with unremitting diligence over the temporal interests of the nation, enduring the fatigue of councils, and the longest journeys, for the well being of his people, without complaint or reward. except that which arises from a consciousness of hav ng done his duty.

But death was now about to put an end to his labors and usefulness. He had for some time been laboring under a pulmonary complaint, by which he was, after his visit to the eastern cities, in company with the Rev. J. B. Finley, and Ma-nuncue, confined to his bed. After my arrival at the mission, I visited him, and in my conversation endeavored to come close and home I asked him of his hope? he said, "it is the mercy of God in Christ." I asked him of his evidence? he said "It is the comfort of the Spirit." I asked him if he'was afraid to die? he said, "I am not." Said I, "Are you resigned to go?" said he, "I have felt some desires of the world, but they are all gover I now feel will a die or live, as God sees best." The day before he death, brother Finley visited him; when he expressed his confidence in a sin pardoning God, and his hopes of eternal life through Jesus Christ, in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction to all that heard him. He died in peace, leaving a nation to mourn the loss of a man to whom they are much indebted for his labors

Between-the-logs, through life, had to contend with strong passions, but through grace he happily over came in the end. His form was tall and manly-his countenance friendly and sincere, with an appearance of thoughtfulness. His memory was so tenacious that he retained every matter of importance, and related it, when necessary, with a correctness that was truly astonishing. From the time he cause into public life he was a warm and faithful friend of the America people and government. As a chief, he was faithful the interests of his people; and such were his natural abilities, that, had he had a suitable education, it is presumed that few would have excelled him as a poli tician. He was a constant prop to the mi rors, he came off victorious in death.

June 13, 1827. JAMES GILRUTH.

THE GATHERER.

From the New York Courier.

CURE FOR TOBACCO CHEWING.

Having recently discovered a remedy for the above entioned disgraceful practice, I hasten to make i public (not deeming it practicable to secure a paten and shall consider myself abundantly compensate should it be the means of checking this growing evil

Chamomile flowers used in its stead, relieves satis factorily that longing, or hankering sensation, so common to an habitual tobacco chewer; they can be pt cured in abundance at the Druggists' stores. "Chamomile flowers are serviceable as a tonic, loss of appetite, dispepsia, &c. are an antispastato

well suited to pervous debility;" consequently, pre ferable to the nauscous Indian weed, (saying not of the disgusting effluvia of the latter) mass swallowing the saliva is wholesome and beneficial to the constitution, whereas, parting with it is debilitat ing and injurious. I only recommend to those who have unconscious

Some years afterwards he tobacco, and who wish to wean themselves from the qually unconsciously, to make trial of the chamomik they will very soon become accustomed to the taste benefited by the change. Parting with the saliva (which assists digesti

creates thirst; thus we almost invariably find in an a veterate tobacco chewer, an inclination to drink o ten. I attribute the besetting sin of drunkennes a great measure, to the free use of tobacco, for two vices seem to be inseparable in a great degree there is hardly a drunkard in one thousand who is

hot coffee at 11 o'clock, instead of a stiff glass of produce an agreeable and pleasant effect on the tem, but that effect soon vanishes, and leaves the tient much more debilitated; hence the hankering more to restore him to his wonted spirits. Coffee pi motes digestion, nourishes and strengthens the systematical systematic -it can be obtained now at all hours, at the most res pectable grog-shops; I beg pardon, refectories in the A Friend to the Human Race

Hath any wounded you with injuries, meet them w patience; hasty words rankle the wound, soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion ta

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ZION'S HE

CONFERENCE PRESS-C T. ASHLEY, F CONDITIO

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents and first of January, the other the fir No subscription received for The papers will be forwarded to a is made for their discontinuance Agents are allowed every tenth cop
Methodist connexion are author taining subscribers and receiving munications, they are requeste giving the names and residence amount to be credited to each, in Communications intended for pushould be addressed to the Publi

GENERAL A Rev. James Kever, St. Louis, Carmes Rooms, Esq. Halifax, ORIGINAL COMM

All communications (except post paid.

LINES On the death of George W. Tru of Boston, an interesting youth, as was occasioned by the wheel of when he was returning from scho occurred on the 16th of May, and suffering, a spirit of uncommon pa

mortality

Sleep, tender form, thy race And pain shall rend thy ! Thy-life's brief journeying i For thou hast reach'd a p Swift came the messenger of To end thy cruel agony--To calm the tumult of thy b And give thy spirit liberty

But oh, to see a lovely face, Where hope and early pro Grow pale and cold in death And travel into world's un Would rend a tender parent' If Jesus did not round the The banners of his mercy roll And show his mighty power

Yes. He has trod the valley o' He bowed alone to taste th And hush'd at once its torren By pouring out his precious And now this bruised flower Beneath the grassy turf to While hasty years are rushin To fill the past eternity.

No voice shall wake this love Till angel trumpeters take At dawning of the judgment To make the grave's pale Then cometh forth this breke To meet that morning's ear And gaze on God's beloved S Where Heaven's eternal ba -----

SABBATH SCH

How TO COMMENCE. In my t try, I find, in some places, school

ful operation; but in many othe ries and conversation on this sub ers and people, I frequently me " How shall we make a beg would say, that although the c matured a plan for general use, given as to some preparatory have an important bearing on the the schools.

The conference

ers to use their influence to have eties formed in every place s This is a very important step to doubtedly the best method for p permanent foundation; and for though small, are necessary. ties, let public notice be giver made to culist as many of our n possible, in order that the exper met, and that the schools m their influence. In selecting t managers, sound piety, influen and interestedness in the cause and of Sabbath schools in parti sidered as the requisite qualifier board appoint the superintende procure such books as may be proper for the use of the school cessary preparation to comme early part of the following summ of July 11th, will be found the for branch societies, the genera should be recognised, if we wa mity in our operations, and pro annual reports. In many place societies are small, and on account curnstances, it will be found to to form a Sabbath school socie would recommend to pious indi interested in this business, that dren of the neighborhood, and means, give them such religious interesting and useful, remember many of our best Sabbath school Cast thy bread upon the water it again after many days." Au such cases would form our youn

would not be able to collect one
SUPERINTENDENTS. The s
school very much depends on t perintendent, and on the proper This officer stands in a highly re the school, to the church, and to ing him, we should seek for inte ty, prudence, and for winning : ners. He should be a man of pr conversation; a man in whom confidence, and who is aidently of Sabbath schools. It is his d meeting of the school be opened ing, or prayer, or both; and to l scholars an example of PUNCTU. serve closely the conduct of th progress; see that the doings a fully recorded, and report the board. He must see that the ex short, for any useful purpose, no

classes, they would soon prepar

schools in many places where, pe